The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The House, for the second Saturday this session, met for regular business. In the discussion of a bill relative to the validity of an extension of a patent, the very important statement was made by the Chairman of the Committee on Patents, that the committee have determined not to report any case for an extension of patents for the action of the House, and that in cases of great merit they would only report an enabling act which would permit the distressed patentee to go before the Commissioner of Patents, for an official examination. It has been the experience of Congress that very great wrong has often been done by the extension of patents, and in few cases have there been stronger lobbies here than these to secure the extension of patents. A great deal of time was wasted in filibustering to prevent going into the Committee of the Whole upon the State of the Union, but after nearly two hours were spent in dilatory motions, the House finally proceeded to general debate. The time was occupied by Democrats in speeches in opposition to the Civil Rights bill, and in general attacks upon the Administration. Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, was especially violent in opposition to the Civil Rights bill, and did not seem to relish the letter which, later in the day, Mr. Rainey, colored Representative from South Carolina, presented. The letter was written by Mr. Brown on April 16, 1861, declaring his hostility to the Union, and suggesting that all Northern volunteers should be shot before crossing the Kentucky border.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

A resolution will be introduced on Monday in the House, revoking the previous resolution by which 255,000 additional copies of the Agricultural Report of last year were ordered printed. This action has been taken in consequence of the defeat of the Franking bill. One purpose of the introduction to the resolution will be to strengthen the supporters of the Franking bill when the motion to reconsider comes up for debate on Thursday next.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE REFUNDED DUTIES ON FRUITS.

It is stated at the Treasury Department that the prevalent idea that the Government has refunded several millions of dollars for duties collected on fruits decided to be in the free list is a mistake. The whole amount paid back is $70,660, and the whole amount now claimed as due and unpaid is $37,282, and for this sum suits had to be brought, and were pending in the courts when the decision was made.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Fractional currency received from the Printing Division for the week ending to-day, $1,105,609; shipments, $891,400; shipments of notes, $1,298,000; the Treasurer of the United States holds as security for the circulation of national banks, $392,515,950; and for deposits of public moneys, $16,265,200; internal revenue receipts, to-day, $393,196; for the month, $6,167,182; for the fiscal year, $83,635,911; national bank notes outstanding this date, $348,586,000.

THE NEW-ORLEANS NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.

John Cockrem, the Receiver of the New-Orleans National Banking Association, is here on business relative to the bank. He states its affairs are in much worse condition than those of the First National Bank of New-Orleans.

CLOSING OF A LIQUOR SHOP.

Several Ohio ladies residing in Uniontown, near Washington, assisted by neighbors, have been instrumental in closing one liquor shop, and are concentrating their efforts to suppress the remaining one in the village.

THE NEW COLLECTOR.

General Butler, in company with Collector Simmons, made visits to several of the departments to-day, and were congratulated on the results of yesterday. They called at the Executive Mansion, but the President was not in his office, and consequently they did not have an interview with him.

PROBABLE APPOINTMENT OF GEN. SEWELL AS REVENUE SUPERVISOR.

Gen. F. A. Sewell, of Maine, now a special agent of the Internal Revenue Department on the Pacific coast, will probably be appointed Revenue Supervisor for New England in place of W. A. Simmons, appointed Collector of Customs at Boston. The nomination of Mr. Manley having been withdrawn. That of Gen. Sewell will be sent to the Senate early next week. Mr. Simmons leaves here for Boston to-night.

NAVAL NOTES.

Lieut. Commander John Weedman is detached from the Shawmut, and placed on sick leave; Lieut. Commander Charles F. Schmitz is detached from the Powhattan, and placed on sick leave; Lieut. Commander Francis Morris is detached from the Torpedo Station, and ordered to the Shawmut; Boatswain Andrew M. Moore is detached from the New-York Navy-yard, and placed on waiting orders; Boatswain Charles Miller is detached from the receiving-ship Potomac, and placed on sick leave.

INVESTIGATING CAPT. BELL'S ACCOUNTS.

At the request of Capt. William H. Bell, Commissary of Subsistence, a court of inquiry, to consist of Majors John Green, First Cavalry; E. C. Mason, Twenty-first Infantry, and Capt. E. V. Sumner, First Cavalry, have been ordered to assemble at Portland, Oregon, on the 1st of April, to inquire into a deficiency of public funds in the hands of Capt. Bell, as exhibited in the report of an inspection of his money accounts made by Col. J. A. Hardie, Inspector General.

THE CHEYENNE INDIANS.

A letter was received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day, from H. W. Bingham, Agent at the Cheyenne River Agency. He reports the Indians there, on the 14th inst., as quiet and friendly, without any signs whatever of trouble. There is at the agency a large band of Sioux, between 5,000 and 6,000 in number.

THE HOSTILE SIOUX INDIANS.

The Secretary of the Interior has written a letter to the Secretary of War in relation to the hostile Sioux Indians, in which he states that the purpose of the Interior Department in asking for troops at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies was to prevent and not to cause hostilities, and that it was supposed that these troops might be needed as a protecting and not as an aggressive force. This letter has been written in view of the danger that a conflict might occur by reason of the presence of certain hostile bands of Northern Sioux, who have never yet gone upon reservations. It is understood, however, that the War and Interior Departments are in full accord on this subject, and alike appreciate the necessity of great caution and the use of all proper efforts for the preservation of peace.

UNITED STATES CURRENCY OUTSTANDING.

The following is a statement of United States currency outstanding at this date:

Old demand notes	$78,592 50
Legal-tender notes, new issue	65,570,851 00
Series of 1869	316,429,149 00
One-year notes of 1863	79,673 00
Two-year notes of 1863	24,100 00
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	31,100 00
Compound interest notes	446,990 00
Fractional currency—First issue	4,349,551 71
Second issue	3,161,381 13
Third issue	3,331,513 28
Fourth issue, first series	22,733,246 86
Second series	5,919,850 25
Third series	9,118,532 50
Fifth issue	22,400 00
Total	$431,300,952 45

THE KILLING OF FUR SEALS.

A bill introduced to-day in the House of Representatives by Mr. Kasson, amendatory of the act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska, proposes to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to designate the months in which fur seals may be taken for their skins on the Islands of St. Paul's and St. George's, and in the adjacent waters; and to fix the number to be taken on or about each island.

AN APPROPRIATION FOR ONTONAGON HARBOR.

The Secretary of War sent to the House of Representatives to-day a letter from the Chief Engineer recommending an appropriation of $23,000 to repair the existing pile-work on the west side of Ontonagon Harbor, Michigan, and stating that unless this amount be appropriated there is danger that Ontonagon River will make a new mouth to the west of the present one, and thus render useless the great amount of work already done there.

ENTERTAINMENT TO CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE.

Senator Chandler gave a very elegant entertainment to-night in honor of Chief Justice Waite. It was a gentleman's party, and was attended by President Grant, members of the Cabinet, Senators of both political parties, and a large number of persons distinguished in political and social life in Washington.

POSTAL CARDS BETWEEN SWITZERLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

Additional articles of agreement between Switzerland and the United States have been entered into, providing for an interchange of postal cards between the two countries, at the rate of two cents from the United States and ten centimes from Switzerland, the postage to be prepaid in all cases. The arrangement goes into effect on the 1st of May next.

VIRGINIA.

A SPECIMEN OF PARTISAN LEGISLATION—THE FIRST VIRGINIA REGIMENT—CONGRESSMAN PLATT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 28.—The Senate bill providing a new charter for Petersburg, which subverts Republican rule in that city, and places its government in the hands of the Conservative City Judge, and a Board of Commissioners appointed by him, passed the House of Delegates to-day by a large majority. It will certainly be approved by the Governor, and will go into effect immediately. This new charter not only places the Police and Fire Department of Petersburg under the control of the Commissioners, but allows them and the Judge to appoint all city officers which the constitution does not expressly direct to be elected by the people. The Judge or board also appoints the deputies of the elective officers, and fixes the salaries of all officers from Mayor down. The board is also authorized to pass all ordinances necessary to carry out its powers. The City Judge is empowered to remove all officers, including the Mayor, for malfeasance, misfeasance, gross neglect of duty, or gross incompetency. It is altogether the most complete and ruthless subversion of the right of the people of a city to local self-government ever perpetrated by a State.

The members of the First Virginia Regiment are seriously contemplating a visit to the City of New-York this Spring, where they will be the guests of the New-York Seventh Regiment.

Congressman Platte, of this State, to-night addressed a large number of legislators and citizens in the Hall of the House of Delegates in an able speech, explaining and supporting the proposed plan of a national exchequer. A series of resolutions favorable to the exchequer, offered by Gen. Joseph R. Anderson, were adopted.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE LATE SECRETARY OF THE SINKING FUND.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 28.—A number of private bankers and brokers, and also the proprietors of faro banks, in this city, will be summoned to appear before the Grand Jury, with the object, it is stated, of obtaining information regarding the State bonds alleged to have been made away with by Coleman, late Secretary of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, now under arrest on charges of forgery and embezzlement.

THE INDIANS.

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT FORT LARAMIE.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 28.—An official telegram here to-day from Fort Laramie says the condition of Indian affairs is unsettled and unsatisfactory at the agencies. The good Indians seem to have been corrupted, and are leaving for the north to join hostile bands. It is reported that the beef contractors have stopped supplying beef, being afraid to drive cattle through the reservation. There seems to be no doubt but that the column of troops now at Fort Laramie will enter the reservation from that point. It is thought they will meet with some opposition. No trouble with the Indians is probable south of the Platte, in Wyoming Territory. Nebraska is too far removed to be thought of in connection with the Indians. There is not one in the State but what is peaceable.

SETTLERS APPLYING FOR PROTECTION.

CHEYENNE, Washington Territoty, Feb. 28.—The settlers in Loup Valley, Neb., have applied to Gen. Ord for protection against the Indians, who are becoming very troublesome. They say if they cannot have protection they will have to abandon their homes. Some of the settlers have already left. Reports from the Red Cloud Agency indicate that many of the Indians heretofore reported as peacably disposed are inclined to make trouble. Troops will leave Fort Laramie early next week to watch the movements of Indians who have left the agency.

THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 28.—The convention of locomotive engineers remains in session, and persons interested now prophecy that an adjournment will not be had until the middle of next week. It is apparent, from the excited manner in which groups of members converse at the different hotels, that some important subject is being discussed, but they still preserve the strictest secrecy. Finding the delegates so reticent reporters interviewed leading railroad officials to-day to ascertain their views on the subject of a probable strike. Amasa Stone, Jr., Manager of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, informed your correspondent that railroad men have resolved unanimously not to recognize a strike among the engineers in case they should be so foolish as to undertake one. Mr. Stone considers that as a rule the engineers would be unable to hold firm long, not having sufficient funds, and he says that the company would refuse to receive the prominent actors again into their employ. Reuben F. Smith, Assistant Manager of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, stated that if the engineers struck on his line, they would be glad to come back to their posts, if permitted to do so, very soon. He had heard from what he considered good authority that a number of members of the brotherhood having become dissatisfied proposed to withdraw. E. G. Flint, General Superintendent of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, and P. D. Cooper, of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, each expressed similar views to those stated above. Mr. Cooper believed there was very little danger of a general strike. He said he thought that a majority of delegates to the convention were opposed to such action.

THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 28.—The Assembly and Senate both passed the warehouse bill, reducing the rates of storage from two cents to one cent per bushel; also, the bill giving the St. Croix land grant to the North Wisconsin and Chicago and North Pacific Air-line Roads; also Potter's bill to regulate the rates of passenger and freight traffic by railroads. The last-named bill makes a heavy reduction on both passenger and freight rates. The Governor has not signed any of these bills, but will probably do so.

THE CATSKILL MURDER.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Feb. 28.—A jury was obtained to-day in the case of Joseph Woltz, indicted for the murder of Hulcher, the Albany scissor grinder, and Woltz will be put upon his trial on Monday.

SOUTH AMERICA.

ADVICES FROM PERU, CHILI, CENTRAL AMERICA, AND JAMAICA.

LARGE FIRE IN PANAMA—LOSS, $1,000,000.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 21.—There was a very serious fire in Panama on the 19th, which consumed the major portion of the city. Among the buildings burned were the Grand Hotel, the City Saloon, and the bank. The loss is roughly estimated at $1,000,000, the greater portion of which is covered by insurance. No further details are received.

THE NEWS CONFIRMED BY DISPATCHES TO MERCHANTS OF THIS CITY.

Several telegrams have been received from Panama via Jamaica. Dispatches to some of the leading merchants of this City state that the fire spread rapidly, and, before the flames could have been arrested, consumed property to the value of $1,000,000. Those who are acquainted with the city say it is probable that the fire took a northerly direction, as south winds are prevalent at this season of the year; and this belief is strengthened by the fact that the houses of Mr. Merino, to the north of the hotel, have been destroyed, they being situated on Calle del Comercio, back of the Grand Hotel. Mr. Ribon, of the firm of Ribon & Muñoz, received information from a business friend of the partial destruction of the city. The dispatch read as follows:

"We know that the fire in Panama on the 19th inst. consumed the Grand Hotel, the bank, the City Saloon, and the houses of Mr. Schubert on la Plaza de la Catedral. Almost all insured."

This is all the information which this firm has so far received. Further particulars are not expected until the steamer arrives. Mr. Ribon said that he thought $1,000,000 an exaggerated estimate of the loss sustained by the fire. The dispatch which he received from his friend, as given above, enabled Mr. Ribon to locate the burned district, and he said that the business centre of the city was consumed. The firm of Hoadley, Eno & Co. had but meagre advices of the extent and destructiveness of the fire. No special particulars had reached their house. L. E. Amsinck & Co. received information of the fire by telegraph, which merely stated that their losses were fully covered by insurance. The stores of Messrs. Ehrman & Lansburgh, which were burned, are under the Grand Hotel, and the whole edifice was consumed. Hoadley, Eno & Co. also received private dispatches, dated the 26th, advising them of the fire and the losses sustained. The dispatches were intended for transmission to Europe by cable, and contained the intelligence of the destruction of the business portion of the city, which probably took place not later than the 24th inst. The Panama Railroad Company had no further particulars than those received from private sources confirming the facts received by other houses, that the losses would possibly amount to $1,000,000.

PERU.

REPORT AS TO THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF GUANO.

PANAMA, Feb. 16.—Up to the 3d inst. the two great questions that were agitating public opinion in Peru were with respect to the quantity and quality of guano existing in the country, and the relation of the Peruvian bonds thereto, the Government having ordered a commission to examine into the subject. Mr. Thierry, the Engineer in Chief of the said commission, sent in his report on the 3d inst. At a place called Pabellon de Pica he found over 6,000,000 tons of fine guano; in Point Lobos, 2,000,000 tons; in Huamillas, 900,000 tons, and in Chanabeya 150,000 tons, all of excellent quality. An inferior kind was found at Patache of about 125,000 tons. At the island and main land of Patillos the report was estimated at 15,000 tons. This information, it is expected, will tend to advance Peruvian interests abroad, and convince foreign bond-holders that Peru has still a plentiful supply of this article. The Peruvian Minister in Great Britain has been instructed to make the report public.

SUPERIOR QUALITY OF ICE IN THE MOUNTAIN REGIONS NEAR LIMA.

PANAMA, Feb. 16.—Ice from a mountain region near Lima is brought here by train, and found to be much superior to that manufactured in the country.

CHILI.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES—A SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE FELT AT COPIAPO.

PANAMA, Feb. 16.—The news from Valparaiso up to the 24th ult. is not of much importance. Specimens of coal from the mines in Ausacania were attracting much attention.

A strong shock of earthquake was felt at Copiapo on the 15th ult. The Chillan volcano has opened a crater on its eastern side and made the winds blowing from that quarter insufferably hot, the thermometer rising as high as 28° centigrade.

HONDURAS.

SURRENDER OF COMAYAGUA, AND CAPITULATION OF PRESIDENT AREAS.

PANAMA, Feb 16.—The arrival of the steamship Salvador from Central America, and the steamship Oreya from the south coast on the 13th, puts us in possession of later dates from those localities than sent by the steam-ship Acapulco, which sailed from Aspinwall for New-York on the night of the 12th inst. President Areas, after being besieged in Comayagua, the capital, by the united forces of Salvador and Guatemala, capitulated on the 13th ult. He was made prisoner along with Señor De Cid, his Minister. There was a considerable amount of bloodshed before the city surrendered. The besieged were also suffering from want of water. The conditions of the capitulation were not yet known. Señor Leiva, as President, now remains in full possession of the Government of Honduras.

SALVADOR.

PRESIDENT GONZALES WATCHING EVENTS IN HONDURAS.

PANAMA, Feb. 16.—President Gozales, of Salvador, returned from the port of La Union, where he had remained to watch events in Honduras, and reached his own capital on the 20th ult., believing the campaign in Honduras to be at an end. On the 22d he issued a decree of amnesty for all political offenses. The President was congratulated by the public bodies on his successful settlement of Honduras affairs.

COLOMBIA.

AFFAIRS ON THE ISTHMUS REMAIN QUIET.

PANAMA, Feb. 16.—Affairs on the Isthmus remain quiet, and no news of any importance comes from any part of the Republic.

LARGE EXPORTATION FROM THE COUNTRY.

PANAMA, Feb. 16.—The exportation from the United States of Colombia is calculated to occupy the steamers of seven large steam navigation companies visiting its principal ports twice a month, besides a large number of sailing vessels.

THE RAILROAD TO THE NORTH.

PANAMA, Feb. 16.—The construction of the railroad to the north is being negotiated with the London Public Works Construction Company.

NAVAL AND STEAM-SHIP NOTES.

PANAMA, Feb. 16.—The only ship-of-war at Panama at present is H. B. M. ship Reindeer. The new steam-ship Granada arrived here on the 14th inst. from New-York, via the Straits. She is taking in a large cargo for San Francisco.

BARBADOS.

REAPING THE SUGAR CROP.

KINGSTON, Jam., Feb. 21.—The reaping of the sugar crop had commenced pretty generally all over the island of Barbados, the canes yielding a strong good sugar, though not quite ripe. On a great many estates a full crop was expected; on others better crops than last year. The failure of the rains of December had shortened the crop by at least 5,000 hogsheads. The young crop was improving vigorously. There had been a great swell of the sea lately, breaking over the cliffs at a greater height than was ever known before.

JAMAICA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY—THE INHABITANTS IN FAVOR OF A SUBSIDY.

KINGSTON, Feb. 21.—The Pacific Mail steamer Colon arrived here yesterday from New-York, and sailed again for Colon this morning. It is earnestly desired by the inhabitants of this colony that the Government grant a liberal subsidy to this company upon the expiration of the contract with the Atlas Steam-ship Company in June. The steamer will find a large cargo on its return for New-York.

ARREST OF MR. FIELD.

KINGSTON, Feb. 21.—Mr. Field, of the firm of Field, Penso & Co., bankrupt, has been rearrested and taken from Aspinwall to Panama, while his houses are guarded by military officers. It is believed this will have the effect of hastening a settlement of the firm's obligations.

PORTO RICO.

A SECOND CABLE TO PORTO RICO.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 21.—The West India and Panama Telegraph Company have laid a second cable to Porto Rico, from Jamaica, but this time by the south side to Ponce. There is no land line belonging to the company, and the Government refuses the use of the new line to the company; messages, therefore, between Ponce and St. Juan travel in the mail-bags, and cause a delay of thirty-six hours in the passage.

HAYTI.

AN UNSETTLED STATE OF AFFAIRS.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 21.—Affairs in Hayti are very unsettled, but the Government of Nissage, supported by the friends of Gen. Dominguez, the President elect, preserves order with a firm hand, and the opponents of the latter are afraid of venturing upon any act of absolute hostility.

CALIFORNIA.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MAYOR OTIS, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—A large meeting of merchants and other prominent business men was held this afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of expressing the public sentiment relative to the charge made by County Judge Stanley against Mayor Otis and Treasurer Hubert, that by depositing $700,000 in the Bank of California they had violated the law. Several speeches were made. Ex-Mayor Selby said that the parties named had only followed the custom in such cases. A series of resolutions were adopted by an almost unanimous vote, expressing their confidence in the Mayor and Treasurer, and condemning the action of Judge Stanley as unwarranted and unjust.

THE GRAND JURY ACQUIT THE MAYOR AND TREASURER OF SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The Grand Jury, this afternoon, reported on the case of Mayor Otis and Treasurer Hubert. They say that, after a most earnest and careful examination, they came to the unanimous conclusion that there was nothing in the conduct of the parties which would entitle them even to censure. They say the Treasurer was guilty of a technical violation of law, but there was no criminal intent; and further, that Otis had never advised, connived at, or consented to a violation of law, nor otherwise abetted any offense which entitled him to the very pointed charge of the County Judge to the Grand Jury. In conclusion, they say:

"We do not find as a matter of fact that the Mayor failed in his duty to lay the matter before the Grand Jury, but we do find as a fact that after all was known to the Mayor, Auditor, and County Judge, it was distinctly agreed among them, the County Judge approving, that the matter should not be presented to the Grand Jury. We regret that so unimportant a matter, which no one could regard as more than an irregularity, should be magnified to the scandal of the Municipal Government, and to the hurt of the persons whose private and official character are yet above suspicion. An undeserved imputation cast upon the Chief Magistrate of our city is more than personal to himself. It is a wrong and an insult to all. The County Judge, remembering his language in the Grand Jury room concerning Mayor Otis, will not blame us that we have become convinced that somewhat of personal feeling has entered into the matter and gotten the better of his judicial impartiality and official dignity. Such being our opinion, we have dismissed the whole matter from any further consideration."

VASQUEZ AND HIS BAND OF ROBBERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Vasquez and his band of robbers and murderers are still raiding in the southern counties of the State. On Wednesday they robbed the Los Angeles stage, carrying off $200 and eight horses. One man resisted and shot at Vasquez, but missed him. Vasquez returned the fire, shooting him through the leg. He then told him his name, and granted him his life. The banditti traveled in a southerly direction after the robbery.

A WRIT OF ERROR REFUSED IN THE HOOD MURDER CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 28.—The Supreme Court has refused to allow a writ of error in the case of the State of Ohio vs. Stephen Hood, convicted of murder in the first degree at the November Term of the Cuyahoga Common Pleas Court, and sentenced to be hung in April. Hood is a colored man, thirty-five years old, and the evidence at the trial proved that the murder was one of the most cold-blooded on record. While residing in this city, last July, he enticed his adopted son, fourteen years old, into the woods in what was then Newburg, and is supposed to have beaten his brains out with a club. The body was found lying under a tree afterward, and a playmate of the lad who was killed reported his suspicions to the authorities. Hood stoutly denies all knowledge of the crime, and says God only knows who did it. There is hardly the slightest chance of respite or commutation of sentence.

CANADA.

DEPRESSED STATE OF THE OIL MARKET.

PETROLIA, Ontario, Feb. 28.—The Western Canada Oil Company have shut down about fifty of their wells, throwing about seventy-five men out of employment. The cause of the suspension is the depressed state of the oil market.

THE LEGISLATURE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

TORONTO, Feb. 28.—A dispatch from Victoria, British Columbia, says the bill to alter the terms of union passed the Legislature on Thursday. There was no excitement.

SUIT AGAINST THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 28.—Suit was entered here to-day by Peter Kleman, John Crouse, and George Muth, cattle-dealers, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to recover $47,000 damages for alleged breach of contract. It is alleged in complainants' bill that the railroad company discriminate against Pittsburg shippers, charging as much and sometimes more from this city to the East as they do from Chicago to the same points; that one of the plaintiffs was induced to remain here after making arrangements to remove to Chicago by promises on the part of an agent of the company to allow him lower rates on cattle, and that the company now refuse to abide by the verbal contract thus made. This is understood to be a test case, others being ready to bring actions in case the complainants get a verdict.

ILLNESS OF CALEB CUSHING.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Feb. 28.—Caleb Cushing has been ill, suffering from a severe cold, and is compelled to decline the dinner tendered to him by prominent citizens of Newburyport. Mr. Cushing will sail for Spain between the 1st and 7th of March.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

SENOR SERRANO DECLARED PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

MADRID, Feb. 28.—Señor Serrano has been declared President of the Republic of Spain, and Señor Zabala, Minister of War, is appointed President of the Council of Ministers.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF GEN. MORIONES' ARMY.

MADRID, Feb. 28.—Gen. Moriones has failed to relieve Bilbao, and it is reported that his army has been defeated by the Carlists with a loss of 3,000 men killed and wounded.

GEN. MORIONES UNABLE TO FORCE THE CARLISTS FROM THEIR INTRENCHMENTS.

MADRID, Feb. 28—Evening.—A telegraphic dispatch has been received at the War Office from Gen. Moriones, stating that he has been unable to force the Carlists from their intrenchments before Bilbao, and that his own advanced line has been broken by the insurgents. He asks for reinforcements, and the appointment of his successor. He still occupies Somorrostro, Outon, Minon, Povena, and Milquez.

CAPTURE OF AMPOSTA BY THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, Feb. 28.—Amposta, a town on the River Ebro, forty-seven miles south-west of Tarragona, has been captured by the Carlists.

PRESIDENT SERRANO AND THE MINISTER OF MARINE GONE TO THE NORTH.

MADRID, Feb. 28.—President Serrano and Admiral Topete, Minister of Marine, have left Madrid for the north. Señor Zabala will act as President during the absence from the capital of Señor Serrano.

FRANCE.

PROHIBITING THE SALE OF A NEWSPAPER.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The sale of the Conservative Republican journal *Le XIXe Siècle* has been prohibited because of the publication in its columns of an article insulting to M. Buffet, President of the National Assembly.

ENGLAND.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF PETROLEUM ASHORE ON THE SUFFOLK COAST.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Five hundred and seventy casks of refined petroleum have come ashore on the Suffolk coast near Lowestoft. They are supposed to have been a portion of the cargo of the bark Brilliant, from Philadelphia, which was wrecked off Longsand.

CHINA.

DANGER TO FOREIGNERS RESIDING AT TIENTSIN.

HONG KONG, Feb. 27.—It is reported that the Chinese Government has notified the foreign residents of Pekin that it cannot guarantee the safety of the lives of foreigners residing at Tientsin, and that the naval authorities here have been requested to send war vessels to Tientsin to insure their protection.

MICHIGAN.

EARLY OPENING OF NAVIGATION IN THE UPPER LAKE PORTS ANTICIPATED.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 28.—Dispatches received to-night from the upper lake ports indicate an unusual early opening of navigation. At Marquette and White Fish Point the ice is from fourteen to twenty-four inches thick in the harbors, but there is very little outside. In the St. Marie River it is twenty inches thick. The oldest inhabitants there expect an early break-up. Work on the Sault St. Marie Canal is being pushed with all possible energy. It is expected the rock will all be out in three weeks, after which the bottom of the canal is to be cleaned and the dam taken out. The ice in Mackinaw Straits is lighter than for many years, being only from ten to fourteen inches thick. A week of warm weather will probably clear the straits. There is very little ice in Lake Huron, and that is very thin.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS FROM CALIFORNIA.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 28.—Two freight trains, consisting of seventeen cars freighted with tea and silk-worm eggs, arrived here last night over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad direct from San Francisco, which place they left on the 13th inst., making the run to Baltimore in fourteen days. The consignment immediately left for New-York. This is the first California through freight train ever brought over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

THE LLEWELLYN POWERS LIBEL SUITS.

HOULTON, Me., Feb. 28.—The libel suit of Llewellyn Powers against the Houlton *Times* is on trial here before Judge Peters, of the Supreme Judicial Court, and creates much local interest. The plaintiff is a prominent Republican politician, a member of the present House, and is on the Judiciary Committee. He is a married man, and perhaps forty years of age. His action is based on an editorial published in the *Times* about a year since, charging him with irregularities in the collection of pensions, and particularly with improper relations to a young colored girl.

ILLNESS OF REAR ADMIRAL PARROTT.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 28.—Rear Admiral E. G. Parrott, who was ordered to the Asiatic squadron last October, to relieve Rear Admiral Jenkins, has returned in ill health. He arrived at Hong Kong Dec. 16, and on the 12th of January was ordered home by Fleet Surgeon Bloodgood. Admiral Parrott came by the way of Yokohama and San Francisco, and reached his home in Portsmouth last evening.

THE ALLEGED POISONING OF MRS. EGBERT.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 28.—The stomach of Mrs. Egbert, who died recently in Caldwell County, Ky., has been brought to this city for examination. Esquire Egbert, her husband, and Miss Belle Scott, who are charged with poisoning her, are still under arrest in Caldwell County. The chemist engaged in the analysis has not yet concluded his examination.

A VESSEL ABANDONED AT SEA.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 28.—The brig Harmony, of St. John, abandoned, was fallen in with on the 23d inst., in latitude 35° 42', longitude 74° 10', by the schooner M. W. Drew, of Newport, from Jacksonville.

SHIPPING DISASTER.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—The schooner Flying Arrow, from Baltimore, for Eleuthera, capsized at sea. The crew were saved.

STRIKE OF WEAVERS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 28.—Ninety weavers of the Lyman Mills, at Holyoke, Mass., have struck for their former pay.

CHARLESTON RACES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 28.—The first race to-day was a dash of one and a quarter miles for a purse of $200, and was won by Lewis & Co.'s br. f. Ortolan in 2:17, beating Tabitha and Midnight. The second race was a one-mile dash for a purse of $200, and was won by Weldon's Gaberlunzie in 1:54, beating Lanty Lawler and Mollie. The third race was mile heats for a purse of $350, and was won by Bacon's Lady Washington, beating Limestone and Joe Johnson. Time—1:50, 1:50½, and 1:52.

ACTION FOR LIBEL.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—Rev. M. R. Barnitz, of New-York, Secretary of the American Bible Union, filed a petition in the United States Court here this evening, asking $50,000 damages of the St. Louis *Democrat* Company for defamation of character in alleging that on the night of Jan. 9, while a guest at the Planter's House, he permitted some of the female boarders of that house to share his room with him.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 1—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen since Friday night in Northern New-England, but has generally fallen elsewhere, and especially in the extreme North-west; and in Oregon, where it is now lowest. The temperature has risen slightly in the Ohio and Lower Missouri Valleys, and decidedly in New-England. West and south-west winds prevail, with clear weather, in the Middle and Eastern States, but with cloudy weather and light rain in the South-west, Ohio Valley, and Southern Lake Michigan. Southerly winds, with clear or partly clear weather, are reported from the extreme North-west.

PROBABILITIES.

For Sunday, in New-England, rising barometer, lower temperature, and clear weather, followed by falling barometer, north-west and north-east winds, and increasing cloudiness.

For the lower lake region, falling barometer, south-west to south-east winds, partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional rain or snow.

For the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, light variable winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lake region and the North-west, falling barometer, higher temperature, increasing southerly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

For the South-west, rising barometer, lower temperature, south-west to north-west winds.

For the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, north-easterly winds, cloudy or rainy weather.

For the Middle Atlantic States, stationary followed by falling barometer, light winds, mostly from the east, with clear, followed by cloudy weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	28°	28°	3:30 P. M.	35°	41°
6 A. M.	27°	27°	6 P. M.	31°	36°
9 A. M.	26°	29°	9 P. M.	27°	33°
12 M.	31°	36°	12 P. M.	28°	32°

Average temperature yesterday.....32¾°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....29½°
Average temperature for last week.....36 5-7°
Average temperature for corresponding week last year.....22 5-7°

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK.

The report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the last week shows the mean height of the barometer to have been 30.094 inches. The maximum was 30.460 inches on the 3d inst., and the minimum 29.634 on the 23d. The mean temperature of the thermometer was 35.2°, the maximum being 72° on the 23d and the minimum 22° on the 26th inst. The depth of the snow-fall on the 25th was seven and a half inches, and the distance traveled by the wind during the week was 1,418 miles.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The State Constables of Massachusetts seized some $1,500 worth of liquors at the Revere House, Boston, yesterday.

The new charter for the City of Petersburg, Va., passed the House to-day by a vote of 66 to 26, and now goes to the Governor for his approval.

Over $200,000 of Northern Pacific Railroad bonds have been surrendered to the Trustees for cancellation on account of land sales.

Gov. Leslie, of Kentucky, has telegraphed to Swift, proprietor of the rolling mills at Newport, to call on the Mayor to protect his men from violence.

Two brothers named Nunnally were crushed to death in the Clover Hill (Richmond, Va.) Coal Mine yesterday, by the breaking of a prop and caving of the earth.

The boiler in Louis Snyder & Sons paper mill at Hamilton, Ohio, exploded yesterday, instantly killing Clark Ross, and wounding Grey W. Heely and a son of his.

On Friday night Sewell Hall, proprietor of a restaurant in Philadelphia, was seriously stabbed during an affray at his house, and Michael Slavin and George Burtin have been arrested charged with the offense.

ARREST OF EX-PRESIDENT BAEZ ON A CIVIL SUIT.

Yesterday morning an application was made to Justice Pratt, sitting in Chambers, Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for an order of arrest against Ex-President Bueneventura Baez, of the Dominican Republic, at the suit of Davis Hatch, of South Norwalk, Conn., by his counsel, Ed. J. Maxwell. The order was granted, and in the afternoon the Ex-President was arrested at the Brevoort House, on his arrival from Washington, and just as he was about to take his departure for Boston, and held to bail in $25,000. The facts disclosed in the affidavits are as follows: During the years 1869 and 1870 the plaintiff was the owner of valuable salt mines in Dominica, and was also somewhat noted for his opposition to the annexation scheme then in contemplation. He attracted the attention of Baez by his acts and declarations regarding this project, and it is alleged also that Baez had an eye upon the valuable privileges held by Hatch, and ceded to him formerly by the Spanish Government. He was arrested on a charge of conspiring with the enemies of Baez, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to be shot, but was immediately pardoned by Baez on condition that he should leave the country. Before he had an opportunity to do so, however, he was again arrested, thrown into prison, and there kept for nearly six months, when he was released. It is alleged that this last imprisonment was without a shadow of excuse, and an exercise of authority totally devoid of legal justification. Hatch now brings suit in the Supreme Court of this State to recover damages in the sum of $65,000.

THE INFLATION DEMOCRACY.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that Hons. R. W. Thompson and Daniel W. Voorhees were the speakers at a currency inflation meeting at Terre Haute on the 24th of February. Voorhees recanted his opposition to greenbacks and paper legal tenders, and pronounced them the best currency the sun shines on. He said we ought to have one thousand millions for a starter; that confidence and not specie was the true basis for paper money; that specie payment does well to talk about, but is a delusion and a snare; that greenbacks would always stay at par if it were not for the gold gamblers of New-York, and that if the Government would issue three hundred millions more to-morrow everything would be lovely. He also said he foresaw the panic would come "unless the circulating medium was increased commensurate with the growth of the country." In short, Mr. Voorhees exhibited in himself a specimen of the demoralization, abandonment, and desperate demagogism of the present condition of the Democratic Party.

BUSINESS IN FALL RIVER.

All the factories in Fall River, Mass., are now running on the fullest time. Goods are sent off as soon as ready, and hence no stocks are accumulating. There are ample supplies of cotton, and some of the corporations are storing it up, while others, who have a surplus of spindles, are accumulating large quantities of filling and warp yarns. Anticipated difficulties with the help may induce this movement. The iron works are doing a largely-increased business, and so also are the machine and boiler-building establishments of the city. In all the departments of trade and industry the tide is steadily flowing inward toward its ante-pantic conditions. Several important transactions in real estate have taken place lately, showing that all the reserved capital of the citizens has not been out upon mill stocks or fanciful speculations. The banks, too, are in good working order, and money is not at present either very scarce or very dear.

CONVICTED OF PERJURY.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOUND GUILTY.

HE IS SENTENCED TO FOURTEEN YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE—HISTORY OF THE GREAT CASE.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The trial of the Tichborne claimant on charges of perjury committed during the trial for the possession of the estate, which has been in progress upward of 180 days, was brought to a close this morning, and resulted in the conviction of the accused. The jury, after being out a short time, brought in a verdict of guilty of all the charges, and the claimant was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude. There is great excitement over the verdict, and "extras" announcing it have been issued by the papers.

After the verdict was announced the claimant expressed a desire to address the court, but the Lord Chief Justice refused permission. He maintained his usual composure when the sentence was pronounced. He shook hands with Dr. Kenealy, his counsel, and was then taken from the court-room by a seldom-used exit, placed in a private carriage, and rapidly driven to Newgate, much to the disappointment of an immense, though orderly, crowd which gathered outside to see him pass.

THE STORY OF THE TICHBORNE CASE.

The Tichborne family is one of the oldest and most distinguished in English history. Tichborne Park is supposed to have been in the hands of the Tichbornes 200 years before the Norman conquest. The tradition of the "Tichborne Dole" has furnished the subject of one of the most famous of historical paintings. The Baronetcy of the Tichbornes was created by James I., and is, consequently, among the very oldest in existence. A street in the most populous portion of London, running into Regent street, and close to the Haymarket, many years ago was called Tichborne, in honor of the famous Hampshire family. In addition to this the Tichbornes have long held a peculiar place in the world as being among the few very wealthy, thoroughly English families conscientiously devoted to the Roman Catholic Church. The estates which have been in dispute were valued at £24,000 per year, though they are now heavily mortgaged as one of the results of the long and expensive litigation. It will thus be seen that the name of Tichborne has not sprung into notoriety through the efforts of the Claimant alone; on the contrary, the rise and progress of the Tichborne family are among the landmarks of English history.

THE PROLOGUE.

The story of the Tichborne case is intensely dramatic. First, there is what may be aptly called the prologue of the play. In 1853 the holder of the estates and bearer of the title was Sir Edward, who had added the name of Doughty to that of Tichborne. He had no son, and his brother, Mr. James Tichborne, was his heir. Mr. James Tichborne had married a daughter of Mr. Seymour, who had been born and brought up in France, and was essentially a French woman. Mr. Tichborne was a generous, excitable man, while his wife was said to be flighty and eccentric, and to be suspicious of and hostile to her husband's family. Their eldest son, Roger, was whimsical, of weak character, and moderate intelligence. He was educated in a patchwork kind of way, first under French tutors, then for three years with the Jesuits at Stonyhurst, and afterward he spent three years in the army. In appearance he was slight and somewhat insignificant. He spoke French better than English, but wrote a fair English letter and had some knowledge of Latin and natural science. While in the army he went a good deal into society, and was always said to be a gentleman. The bad temper of both his parents rendered Roger's home unhappy, and he was glad to take up his residence with his uncle, the Baronet. As he was, after his father, the next heir to the Baronetcy, Sir Edward took a paternal interest in him. Sir Edward had one daughter, Miss Kate Doughty, between whom and young Roger a deep and lasting attachment sprang up. Sir Edward strongly discouraged it. Many objections were urged against the match, but it was finally agreed that the cousins should separate for a year or two to test the strength of their affections. Roger was sorely disappointed with this arrangement, threw up his commission in the army, and resolved to visit South America. It may be here stated that the testimony taken at both of the Tichborne trials, at which Miss Kate Doughty, now Lady Radcliffe, was a principal witness, as well as the few letters of the lovers read in court, showed them both to be pure-minded, and even noble-hearted, and the whole love episode of the Tichborne case is one of the most touching and pathetic pictures of passionate love submitting to filial duty which history or romance has given to the world. Roger parted on good terms with his family, and looked forward to returning to his home in two years. He wrote many letters during his voyage to his friends and relatives, and in June, 1853, he arrived in Valparaiso. In January, 1854, Sir Edward died, and Roger's father succeeded to the title and estates. This news was communicated to Roger. From Buenos Ayres he wrote on Feb. 24, 1854, to an intimate friend, Vincent Gosford, and expressed his hopes and fears concerning his much-loved cousin Kate. He wrote to other friends from the same place, and still harping on his "sweet cousin Kate." He also spoke about intended voyages up the Amazon to Jamaica, and to Mexico. On April 20 he embarked at Rio Janeiro, in the Bella, for New-York. Six days afterward a long-boat, bottom upward, marked on the stern, in yellow letters, "Bella, of Liverpool," was picked up at sea by a passing vessel, which also, near the same place, fell in with some broken spars, a round-house, and some straw bedding. The owners of the Bella had no doubt that she was lost, with all on board. The underwriters paid the insurance. Roger Tichborne's will was duly proved, and on his father's death the inheritance passed to his younger brother, Alfred, who also dying in the beginning of 1866, left a posthumous son to enjoy the Baronetcy and estates. Thus ended the prologue to the Tichborne drama.

THE DRAMA.

The drama proper began at Wagga Wagga, in Australia, in 1864. Here resided a sort of attorney named Gibbs, who was correspondent of one Cubitt, who had a missing-friends agency in Sydney. The Australian papers for nearly two years had contained advertisements for any information concerning Roger Tichborne, or the crew of the Bella. These advertisements were inserted by the Dowager Lady Tichborne, who had persuaded herself that her son was still alive. Lady Tichborne had got into correspondence with Cubitt, but to no effect until Gibbs wrote from Wagga Wagga to Cubitt to say that he had "spotted" the man. The man was the Claimant, who at that time was a butcher known by the name of Thomas Castro. He was "spotted" by Gibbs on account of having the initials "R. C. T." (those of the dead or missing Baronet) cut upon his pipe. Castro had also cut these initials on mantelpieces and benches, and when "spotted" by Gibbs was, or affected to be, very much annoyed. Castro had been known for some time in Wagga Wagga as a good slaughterman. He was fond of boasting about himself, declaring at one time that his mother was a Duchess, at another that he was a Peer of the realm. Occasionally men came from other parts who addressed Castro as Arthur Orton, and said that he had led a bad life, alternating between stock-riding and horse-stealing. Two of his mates had been hanged and another shot by the Police. As Arthur Orton he had lived with a woman satirically called "Gentle Annie," but as Thomas Castro he married and became comparatively respectable. At the time he fell in with Gibbs he was very hard pushed for money. Roger Tichborne had balances and credits at two Australian banking houses, but of these Castro never availed himself. He now entered into correspondence with Lady Tichborne, but hesitated for a long time [illegible]

cepting her offer to come to England. At this period in his history the Claimant kept a diary, one extract from which alone is worthy of publication. This was the following suggestive sentence:

"Some men has money and no brains, and some men has brains and no money."

While hesitating, Castro falls in with Guilfoyle, who had been gardener at Tichborne Park, and with Andrew Bogle, the valet of the late Sir Edward Doughty. The latter of these men was a negro of great intelligence, and had been in the Tichborne family for over thirty years. From Guilfoyle and Bogle the Claimant never separated, and when he sailed for England these men accompanied him. On Sept. 2, 1866, he sailed from Sydney to Panama, on his way to England. At Panama he dallied awhile; then he went to New-York, where there was another delay. He arrived in London on the afternoon of Christmas Day. His first visit was not to Roger Tichborne's relatives or friends, but to the well-known locality of Wapping. Muffled up in a large pea-coat, with a wrapper round the lower part of his face, and a peaked cap overshadowing the upper part, he enters the "Globe" public house, and over a glass of sherry questions the landlady about the Ortons. He tries to see one of Arthur Orton's married sisters that night, but she is out. The next morning he is again in Wapping. Afterward to the married sisters of Arthur Orton he sends money, and the photographs of himself and of his wife and child as the portraits of Arthur Orton and his family.

All this time the Dowager was in Paris, impatiently expecting her son. The Claimant, however, was in no hurry to throw himself into his mother's arms. He resides in Gravesend for some time, and we next hear of him in his muffler and peaked cap, driving round Tichborne Park, with Andrew Bogle in attendance. At last he felt equal to confronting the Dowager. He reached Paris, accompanied by an attorney and a friend at 9 o'clock at night, but deferred his visit to his mother until the next day. Next day he was unwell, and sent for her to come to him. He then, it is alleged, went to bed, where he awaited her. What took place at the interview has never been made public, but the result was that Lady Tichborne accepted the Claimant as her son. Having satisfied his mother, it was necessary to satisfy the rest of the family and the law.

It may be well here to compare the appearance of the man whom Lady Tichborne recognized as her son, with that of Roger Tichborne when he was last seen in England. Beyond question there was a striking likeness in the face and the expression of it to the Claimant's. But the physical disadvantages against the Claimant were enormous. Roger was thin; the Claimant a mountain of flesh, though he increased in bulk after his appearance in England. The Claimant was an inch taller than was Roger when he left England at the age of twenty-four. His head was larger. Roger's helmet, which was too loose for him and had to be padded with newspapers, was a painfully tight fit for the Claimant. Roger's hair was straight and lank; the Claimant's was inclined to curl. Roger's ears adhered to the side of his head; the Claimant's ears were dependent and free, with large lobes. Despite all this Lady Tichborne announced to the world she had recovered her lost son, and made an allowance to him for the support of his family, and the public now began to take an interest in the matter.

Returning to London the Claimant began to get up his case. He announced himself as Sir Roger Charles Tichborne, and at once instituted proceedings in chancery. A number of his relatives called upon him, and after great difficulty succeeded in obtaining interviews with him. He made some ludicrous mistakes, taking his uncle's butler for his uncle, and saddest of all, a cousin named Lucy for his "sweet cousin Kate." On many points, however, he showed an intimate knowledge of the Tichborne affairs. He was all this time living with his mother, who knew the family history, and with Bogle, who, like most old family servants, knew as much about his superiors as they did themselves. The Claimant and his retinue now began to travel round the country collecting witnesses. He obtained many important ones, among whom was Mr. Baigent, who had known every member of the family, and had lived at Tichborne Park for many years. This work was continued until 1868, when Miss Braine, Miss Kate Doughty's governess, and Moore, Roger's servant in South America, became adherents of his. On the 12th of March the Dowager died suddenly. The Claimant was thus deprived of his pecuniary support, and of the most important witness of all. However, through the assistance of those who believed in him, he went on with his case. Col. Lushington, the lessee of Tichborne Park, recognized him as "Sir Roger," and became an important auxiliary. The next witness secured was Carter, a trooper in Roger's old regiment, who has remained with the claimant ever since. Carter was soon afterward reinforced by another old soldier named McCann, who had been Roger's body servant. With his increased retinue the Claimant continued to travel, picking up old soldiers of his regiment who invariably recognized him. He next secured a number of the officers of the regiment, who also proved valuable witnesses. As the ball rolled it gathered bulk. The family, however, were obdurate, Mr. Biddulph, a second cousin of Roger, being the only member of it who recognized the Claimant. The celebrated firm of solicitors, Baxter, Rose & Norton, now took up the case and worked at it for three years before the first trial commenced. In the meantime the Claimant had been getting into various pecuniary difficulties, and was finally adjudged a bankrupt. A commission was sent out to Chili, where Roger had traveled. Little, however, was discovered of Roger, but a great deal was learned about Arthur Orton, who had been in South America at the period of Roger's visit. In order to provide funds for the coming suit of Tichborne versus Lushington, which was really an ejectment suit, but in which the Claimant had to prove his identity with Roger Tichborne, bonds were issued at an excellent rate of interest, redeemable shortly after the estates should come into possession of the claimant. Before the trial the bonds were not received with marked enthusiasm, and it is believed that Messrs. Baxter, Rose & Norton took up the case on speculation and furnished most of the funds. Though Col. Lushington, the lessee of Tichborne Park, was the legal defendant in the suit, the actual respondents were the Tichborne family as guardians of the rights of the infant cousin of Roger Tichborne.

THE FIRST TRIAL.

On May 10, 1871, in the Court of Common Pleas, in London, this famous suit was begun. Lord Chief Justice Bovill presided at the court, and for each side an array of the most eminent members of the Bar appeared. For the Claimant, Sergeant Ballantine was the leading counsel. With him were associated Mr. Gifford, Q. C., Mr. Pollard, and Mr. Rose. For the defense, the Solicitor General Sir John Duke Coleridge, now Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas, was the principal counsel, together with Mr. Hawkins, Q. C., Sir George Honeyman, Q. C., Mr. Matthews, Q. C., Mr. Chapman Barber, and Mr. Bowen. The first day was occupied in obtaining a jury, and on May 11 the case fairly began with eleven jurymen, both sides having consented to this. Sergeant Ballantine occupied portions of two days in his opening address, in which he briefly reviewed the history of Roger Tichborne and the Claimant, and gave a most graphic and romantic picture of the life of the wandering heir. The second day's sitting concluded with the reading of the affidavit of the Dowager Lady Tichborne. This affidavit was exceedingly long, but was clear and explicit, and solemnly set forth the writer's belief that the Claimant was her son Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne. Whatever effect this document and the great address of Sergeant Ballantine had on the minds of the jury, their impression on the public was instantaneous. The Tichborne bonds went up to par, and the trial from that day became the one absorbing topic of interest throughout the country. All the daily papers of London gave verbatim reports of each day's proceedings, and the correspondents of the principal provincial journals sent by mail and telegraph two and three column summaries of the proceedings every night. Some ten days were consumed in the examination of the Claimant's witnesses before he himself was placed on the stand. So far the case had been strongly in his favor, the cross-examination of the witnesses by the Solicitor General and Mr. Hawkins not injuring it in any material degree. Sergeant Ballantine examined the Claimant for three days, and then sat down, leaving him to the tender mercies of the Solicitor General. For twenty-four days the Claimant stood the merciless fire of questions from the Solicitor General, rarely, if ever, losing his temper, although the Solicitor General frequently lost his. The line of cross-examination showed the defendant's case to be that the Claimant was Arthur Orton, a butcher of Wapping, London, who had emigrated first to South America and then to Australia. That he there saw the Dowager's advertisements in the Australian papers, and in an uncertain kind of way conceived the plan of obtaining money from Lady Tichborne by professing to be her son, but never actually intended to go to England as Sir Roger until his accidental meeting with Gibbs at Wagga Wagga, where he first concocted his conspiracy. Further, he was supposed to have been thoroughly coached in the Tichborne affairs by Bogle and Guilfoyle while in Australia, by the Dowager when in England, and, in fact, by all his principal witnesses. Lady Tichborne herself was supposed to have been in her dotage and to have had an intense hatred for the rest of the Tichbornes. Before beginning his cross-examination, the Solicitor General had confidently said that he would close the whole case in three days, and yet when the Claimant left the stand public opinion was about divided as to his identity. It is certain that under examination he recollected a marvelous number of facts that no one but Roger could have known, while at the same time he was ignorant of an equal number of things which the veritable Roger certainly must have known. The most startling statement of the Claimant's during his cross-examination, and which took the public entirely by surprise, was one in reference to Miss Kate Doughty, (Lady Radcliffe.) With great reluctance, assumed or otherwise, he openly stated in court that he, as Roger Tichborne, shortly before his departure from England, had seduced his cousin, Kate Doughty, and that this fact had preyed upon his mind and led him to the dissipated courses in which he had indulged in South America and Australia. As might be expected, this statement created a profound sensation, Lady Radcliffe being a woman of great popularity in society, and esteemed no less for beauty and talent than for her piety and benevolence.

During this twenty-four days' cross-examination, public excitement in the case was wrought up to the highest pitch. Tichborne was in everybody's mouth not merely in London where the claimant was a lion, and was escorted daily to the court by thousands, and became a member of several clubs, but all over Great Britain. The railway stations at Manchester and Liverpool were besieged at midday with persons waiting for the London papers containing verbatim reports of the testimony. In the streets, on 'Change, in clubs and drawing-rooms, wherever a group of persons was seen talking, it was safe to wager that the Tichborne case was the subject of discussion. Life-long friendships were broken up by the bitterness with which the case came to be discussed, and at some hospitable houses it became the custom of the host to inform his guests as they arrived, that in order to preserve harmony at his table, the Tichborne subject had been tabooed.

The next exceptionally important witness for the Claimant was Mr. Baigent, who was said by the defense to have coached the Claimant in the history of the family. As Mr. Baigent was known as a man of great ability and learning, and a lawyer to boot, his cross-examination by Mr. Hawkins was looked forward to with great interest. The battle between witness and counsel was a most exciting one, and unlike that between the Claimant and Sir John Coleridge, was characterized by the utmost coolness and politeness on both sides. On July 27 the case adjourned, having lasted through forty working days of the court, and the testimony for the plaintiff not being all in. In October the case was resumed, the witnesses being chiefly old soldiers of Roger's regiment, who swore positively to the claimant as their old comrade. At the close of the plaintiff's case, Sir John Coleridge began the defense by an address, which lasted twenty-seven days, and which was characterized by a number of what were considered unwarranted reflections on the opposite counsel. The first witness for the defense was Lady Radcliffe, who pronounced the Claimant to be an impostor, and solemnly denied his alleged intimacy with her. A long succession of witnesses followed, who all spoke of the Claimant as an impostor, and, on March 2, Lord Bellew entered the box and positively swore that Roger Tichborne was deeply tattooed on the arm with his initials, and with an anchor and crown, and that he (Lord Bellew) had done the tattooing. The Claimant had been physically examined previously, and was known to have no such marks upon his person. The Claimant's case immediately collapsed. The court adjourned on March 5. The jury said that they had heard enough evidence. Sergeant Ballantine elected to be non-suited. The Lord Chief Justice immediately issued a warrant for the arrest of the Claimant as a perjurer, and two days after saw him a prisoner in the Old Bailey in default of £10,000 bail, after a trial which lasted 103 days, and which had cost the Tichborne family £125,000. After some difficulty, bail was procured, and the claimant was released from custody. It was then found that, by means of the Tichborne bonds, he had, during his residence in England, raised the sum of £35,000 for his legal expenses and for his family's support. On April 9 a true bill was found against him for perjury. A Tichborne Defense Fund was immediately got up. The case was removed to the Court of Queen's Bench, and the trial set down for a late day. In the meantime, the claimant went round the country delivering speeches and raising money, in which he was assisted by Mr. Guildford Onslow and Mr. Whalley, members of Parliament.

THE SECOND TRIAL.

In January, 1873, the criminal suit of The Queen vs. Castro, so the Claimant was called in the indictment, was begun. The Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir Alexander Cockburn, presided at the trial, with Justices Mellor and Lush as associates. The Government prosecuted in the case, and were represented by Mr. Hawkins, Sergeant Parry, and three junior counsel. The Claimant was defended by Dr. Kenealy, Mr. McMahon, and one junior. Nearly all the witnesses of the first suit appeared at this trial, besides a large number brought from South America and Australia. The Orton family from Wapping entered the witness-box, and proved to be a family divided against itself, one-half swearing that the Claimant was Arthur Orton, and the other that he was nothing of the kind. Dr. Kenealy produced a score of witnesses who swore that Roger Tichborne never had been tattooed; that they had slept with him, bathed with him, and dressed with him, and were positive that he had no tattoo marks on his person. Dr. Kenealy flatly asserted that the Tichborne family were in a conspiracy against the Claimant, and that Lord Bellew was a perjurer. For 100 days the trial dragged its weary length without novelty or excitement, being chiefly noticeable for the extraordinary liberties Dr. Kenealy took with the reputations of the witnesses for the prosecution, his unseemly conduct toward the Bench, and the number of editors fined for unjustifiable comments in their journals about the case. At last, on the 120th day, a genuine sensation was created in the evidence of one Jean Luie, who, without notice to the prosecution, was put into the box by Dr. Kenealy, and swore that he was a sailor on board the Osprey, the vessel which the Claimant alleged had picked him up after being wrecked in the Bella. The witness swore in the most positive manner that he sailed from Rio Janeiro in the Osprey a few days after the departure of the Bella, and that off the coast of Brazil they picked up the Bella's whale-boat containing six men, one of whom appeared to be paralyzed and had to be lifted out of the boat; that this man announced himself to be Roger Tichborne, and that they landed Roger at Melbourne, and that the Claimant in the court was the shipwrecked Roger Tichborne whom he had taken out of the boat in the Atlantic Ocean. This testimony created a profound sensation, and the court granted an adjournment to enable the counsel for the prosecution to dispute these statements. A commission was sent out to this country and to South America, and when the court again met Jean Luie was proved to be a ticket-of-leave man, his evidence an entire fabrication, and he was sent back to jail to finish his unexpired term of imprisonment. This was of course a great blow to the claimant, but nothing daunted Dr. Kenealy began his address to the jury which lasted thirty days. He claimed that the weight of testimony was strongly in favor of the Claimant, denounced the prosecution as a vile conspiracy, and finished his second great speech in the case on the 14th of January last, the trial having so far lasted 162 days.

On the following day Mr. Hawkins commenced his speech in reply, and which was understood to be the last address by counsel of the trial. After the conclusion of his second day's address Mr. Hawkins was mobbed outside the court-room by a number of ruffians, assumed to be friends of the claimant. A scene of considerable excitement ensued, but Mr. Hawkins escaped without injury, while the Police made several arrests. The next incident in connection with the case was the imprisonment of Mr. Whalley, the friend of the claimant, for contempt of court. Mr. Whalley had written to the press persisting in the truth of Jean Luie's statements. For this the Lord Chief Justice, on Jan. 23, fined Mr. Whalley £250. Mr. Whalley refused to pay the fine and was sent to jail, but on the next day the fine was paid by Mr. Whalley's sister and the gentleman released. On the 28th of January Mr. Hawkins concluded his address, having occupied the court for ten days.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

On the 29th of January the Lord Chief Justice began his summing up of the entire case. He warned the jury that his address to them would necessarily be a protracted one. He alluded to the intricate and conflicting nature of the testimony, and to the immense importance of the result. In referring to the too frequent "scenes" between the Bench and the defendant's counsel, his Lordship used these strong words: "It was most distressing for a Judge presiding at an inquiry to find himself in frequent conflict with one of the counsel. It had a very painful effect so far as the Judges were concerned, because they could not help being conscious that on the by-stander—who only saw the case on the surface—it must have the effect of creating a suspicion of partiality and prejudice. When point after point, either of attack or defense, was taken on the most untenable character, the Judge had no alternative course but to overrule points so taken. And if similar instances were multiplied, either from an ignorance of law or, as was the case here, from a desire to produce an effect on the outside world, and to lead them to think that the counsel in the cause were treated unfairly, of course the Judge had no alternative. He must do his duty, whatever might be the meaning or motive of the points so taken. But this was a minor point. Their position was rendered more painful when they had again and again to interfere with the address of the learned counsel, in order to correct misstatements and misrepresentations which they could not allow to pass unnoticed; when witnesses were misrepresented and their statements distorted; and when dates were set at naught—and all this, not for the purpose of argument, but in order to lay the foundation of a foul imputation and unjust accusation against parties. When an unceasing torrent of invectives and black, foul slime was sent forth wherewith to blacken the characters of men whose reputations had hitherto been without reproach, it was impossible for Judges to remain silent. In ordinary cases where the strict bounds of propriety were overstepped, which he was bound to say for the honor of the Bar of England only rarely happened, a word from the Judge was sufficient to restrain overflowing zeal. But how had their remonstrances been met in the present instance? By disrespect, by insult, and by covert allusion to Scroggs, Jeffreys, and other Judges of infamous repute, as though the spirit of Scroggs and Jeffreys still animated the administration of justice. If it were so, the counsel would have been quietly taken by the heels, and made to be silent."

Passing then to the inquiry itself, his Lordship pointed out that the main issue of the case was whether or not the defendant was Roger Tichborne. All the members of the Tichborne family, with one exception, declared that he was not Roger Tichborne, while the mother said he was. On the other hand, while a large number of persons affirmed the defendant was Arthur Orton, a still larger number asserted that he was not. So that the defendant stood, as it were, between two persons—between Roger Tichborne on the one hand and Arthur Orton on the other. To a certain extent both sets of witnesses were right and wrong. It was impossible to suppose that there was not some likeness in the defendant to both Arthur Orton and Roger Tichborne. He had been deeply struck with the fact that the witnesses who described Arthur Orton had in many instances done so in the very same terms as other witnesses had used in describing Roger Tichborne. No man would attempt to personate another without possessing some of his personal characteristics; but, although that might be so, they might be altogether unlike in intellectual characteristics. Therefore, although outward appearances might be deceptive, if they inquired into the characteristics of the defendant's mind, they might ascertain whether they resembled those of Roger Tichborne, and whether, therefore, any imposture was being perpetrated, provided always that the inquiry was conducted on such terms and conditions as would insure the accuracy of the result. If a claimant forgot a few things only which men who had been associated with the real man recollected, it was not, perhaps, of much importance; but if he could not remember a multitude of circumstances which the true man could never have forgotten, the matter became of the greatest importance. If the Claimant's knowledge were uniform, it was one proof of bona fides; but if his knowledge were good on one point, and defective on another and essential point, the question arose whether his statements were the genuine effort of memory or the result of extraneous aid. His Lordship next rapidly, but exhaustively, sketched the life of the undoubted Roger Tichborne from his childhood to his career at Stonyhurst College. In this, the Chief Justice pointed many errors into which the defendant had fallen in his evidence, and, at the same time exploded a number of Dr. Kenealy's little theories. The military career of Roger Tichborne was next graphically reviewed, and the attachment existing between him and Miss Kate Doughty commented upon, the latter being one of the crucial tests of the defendant's identity. He believed that this love had an ennobling and purifying influence on Roger Tichborne, and he thought no man could read his letters and papers on this subject in a spirit of truth if he placed upon them the construction which the defendant's counsel said they bore. The defendant's mind in regard to all this correspondence was an entire blank. A most important bit of testimony was next pointed out. The defendant's counsel had read a letter from Roger Tichborne in which he spoke of "his bewilderment," the counsel attributing this to the fact that he was full of remorse for having seduced Miss Doughty. The Lord Chief Justice now pointed out that Roger's next letter, which had not been read by the defendant's counsel, explained the "bewilderment" as the result of changing quarters, and was capable of no other construction.

The life of Roger Tichborne in South America was next traced, and it was pointed out that the defendant had declared that he had passed some time in Melipilla, and had become acquainted with Tomas Castro there. It was not clear that Roger Tichborne had ever been there at all; if he had, it was a point in the defendant's favor; if he had not, the defendant's case would be cut completely from under his feet. His Lordship concluded this portion of his summing up with the loss of the Bella, and next turned to the first appearance of the Claimant as the butcher of Wagga Wagga, Australia. The Claimant's account of his escape from the wreck and his life in Australia was characterized by the Judge, as apart from its being true or false, as laboring under inherent difficulties of a most formidable character. The different statements he had made at the examination in the Law School and in the Court of Common Pleas contradicted each other materially. It was a remarkable fact, assuming the defendant's story to be true, that none of the persons who were alleged to have been saved from the Bella had been found to give their evidence; for so long had this case been pending, and so important had it been regarded, that it was known all over the world. One man had been discovered who said he had been on board the Osprey when the crew of the Bella had been picked up—Jean Luie; but he had been proved to be a perjurer and a ticket-of-leave man, and this scandalous attempt to impose Luie's testimony on the jury he (the Judge) was afraid would bring serious consequences on the defendant. His Lordship then detailed, with great minuteness, the history of the Claimant's Australian life, previous to his laying claim to the estates, and then came to this remarkable crisis in the sworn testimony. In January, 1865, the defendant was married to Ann Bryant, a domestic servant, who was unable to read or write. How far was it likely that Roger Tichborne would have formed such an alliance? If the defendant was Roger, there was no reason to suspect that he had abandoned his intention to finally return to his estates. Although Roger was a Roman Catholic, the defendant was married by a Wesleyan minister, in a private house, and, curiously enough, stated his age to be six years less than Roger's would have been at the time, but precisely the same as Arthur Orton's. The defendant's excuse for being married in a private house by a Dissenter was that he was on bad terms with the Roman Catholic priest; he further said if a priest had performed the ceremony confession would have been a necessary preliminary, and he did not want to divulge the fact that he was passing under an assumed name. The jury would have to determine how far this was a satisfactory excuse. One of the most remarkable circumstances that had been brought to light in the course of this trial was the writing of the Richardson letter—a letter penned by the schoolmaster at Wagga Wagga, at the defendant's dictation, to Mr. Richardson, of Wapping, inquiring about old Orton, and particularly about Arthur. In the Court of Common Pleas the defendant said he was with Arthur during 1859 and 1860, and saw him again in 1862, but that at the time the letter was written he had not come in contact with him for two or three years. The inquiry about old Orton, as well as Arthur, might naturally excite surprise. The defendant said he obtained Richardson's address from Arthur in 1862. Why should the latter have given the address of Richardson instead of his father? What, too, was the purpose of the letter? What motive could Roger Tichborne have had in inquiring about the Orton family? If he had been associated with Arthur he might have made inquiries about him from the father. Would he, however, have caused a letter to be written to Mr. Richardson asking about the Orton family?

The Lord Chief Justice then reviewed the testimony of the English witnesses, and carefully traced out the entire life of the defendant from his arrival in London until the present trial, dealing with the testimony of each of the hundreds of witnesses and the many hundreds of letters and documents connected with this remarkable case.

The general tenor of his Lordship's summing was decidedly unfavorable to the Claimant throughout, evidently influenced by the strictest justice. It has been pronounced a marvel of judicial reasoning and grouping of facts, and was characterized by all that rapidity and lucidity of thought and statement for which Chief Justice Cockburn is famous.

The second trial of the Tichborne case has thus lasted from January, 1873, until yesterday, Feb. 28, 192 working days of the court, the hours of sitting each day having been extended during the entire progress of this trial. The court met each day at 9:30 A. M., rarely adjourned before 5 P. M., and on many occasions sat until 6 and 7 o'clock.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE SHIP OF FOLLY.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "WHITE ROSE AND RED."

What bark is this by the soft winds driven,
With scarce a rag of remaining sail?
Under the gentle eyes of Heaven
It drifteth, crowded with faces pale!

Who's at the helm, with his hair back blowing,
[And very badly he seems to steer!]
Loosely his raven locks are flowing—
The shade of Byron, by all that's queer!

Close beside him a blushing bevy
Of women on tiger-skins repose:
Their cheeks are waxen, their eyes are heavy,
They wear loose trousers, and yawn, and doze.

Daintily drest, but sea-sick slightly,
Leans Chateaubriand over the rail,
Watch'd by an Indian maid politely—
A sort of Choctaw Madame de Staël!

There's Grillparzer with scowl and swagger;
Kotzebue, too, with prolific pen;
Werner with poison'd bowl and dagger;—
All the stormy women and men!

Atala, Charlotte, Medora, Haidée,
Mrs. Haller, may be descried—
Fair of feature, in morals shady,
Caress'd and wheedled—and kick'd aside!

Underneath, in the cabin, thickly
Gather the revellers, wild of will—
Alfred de Musset with smile so sickly,
Heine, with laughter so thin and shrill.

Women, too! actress, cocotte, and gipsy,
Mimi Pinson, and all the rest—
Each bareheaded, with eyeballs tipsy,
Leering there on a reveller's breast.

Poof! how close it is below there—
Best again to the deck repair;
At least a breath from heaven may blow there;
But, down in the cabin, one chokes for air.

Byron smiles as he grasps the tiller,
Haidée sobs as she bites her bun,
And the little "stowaway," Joaquin Miller,
Gapes at a symbol, and cries "What fun!"

For up the mast their flag is flying—
A white Death's-head with grinning teeth—
"Eat, drink, and love—for the day is dying,"
Written in cipher underneath.

"Vanity! vanity! Love and Revel!"
"Take a sip of absinthe, my dear!"
"Religion's a bore, but I like the Devil!"
These are some of the words we hear.

O'er the vessel, so small and crowded,
Walking the wind with solemn tread,
Two Spirits hang, their faces shrouded,
And talk, as they linger overhead.

SPIRIT OF ROUSSEAU.
Why rocks this ship upon the main,
When all the waves repose?

SPIRIT OF GOETHE.
They feel a breeze within the brain,
And so they *think* it blows.

SPIRIT OF ROUSSEAU.
But all is sweet—'tis Summer-time—
Soft sighs the silken swell.

SPIRIT OF GOETHE.
Still, thou and I dream'd, ere our prime,
Our tea-cup storms as well!

Still as glass is the ocean weather,
All is quiet, and still, and warm;
Yet see! the Stormy Ones crowd together,
Baring their brows as in times of storm!

"Thunder and lightning, we defy you!"
"Fate, we scorn thee!" loud they cry;
"Blow your loudest, O wind, on high! you
Can only make us blaspheme and die!"

SPIRIT OF ROUSSEAU.
Methinks this bitter song is stale—
So oft it hath been sung.

SPIRIT OF GOETHE.
That very vessel thro' a gale
I steer'd, when I was young.

SPIRIT OF ROUSSEAU.
Most of the crew are ghosts, like us,
To one proud gesture pinned.

SPIRIT OF GOETHE.
Herr Gott! 'tis too ridiculous!—
There's not a breath of wind.

Spirits tremendous, you're right precisely!
The song of the Stormy is quite absurd;
There's just a breeze to sail with nicely,
The waves are gentle to boat and bird.

Yonder, Liberty's Ark is floating,
There's the Dove with the branch in its beak!
Even the Pope on the brine is boating,
Safe, in his Tub, in despite of the leak.

Go by, O Stormy Ones, dreaming wildly
You breast the Storm with heroic mind,
On your brows may the breeze blow mildly;
When you're sea-sick, may Fate be kind.

But, O ye Women, black-eyed and blue-eyed,
Who listen still to the old stale song;
Ye victims of mock-heroics; true-eyed,
Credulous, innocent, spite of wrong.

Yours is the sorrow, theirs the pleasure—
Yours is the tears, and theirs the laugh;
The cowards sip the froth of the measure,
But give *you* the poisonous dregs to quaff.

Lords of mischief and melancholy,
Wait till the *real* storms rise and roll;
But leave the decks of that Ship of Folly,
For *terra firma*, O Woman-Soul!

—*St. Paul's Magazine.*

A WEIRD STORY OF BRUGES.

Six months ago, when in Bruges, that "quaint old town of art and song," as Longfellow styles it—a town all unchanged since the ancient days of Flanders—I became cognizant of the following events, by happening to be present at the examination of the chief actor in them, before one of the two burgomasters who govern the city.

With a Belgian friend, I had been lounging in a window of the club-house that overlooks the spacious square known as the Grande Place, (above which towers the wonderful belfry, from whence one may look down on the frontiers of Holland as on a map, and from whence, it is said, the mouth of the Thames may be seen on a clear day,) when a police escort, with swords drawn, conducted a prisoner past, toward the Palais de Justice. He was a young man of the better class, apparently, very pale, very sad, and depressed in aspect, very handsome in face, graceful in bearing, and most unlike a criminal. His hands, however, were manacled, and a crowd of workmen and children clattered noisily around him in their wooden sabots.

As the rumor spread that a terrible assassination had just been committed, we followed the escort to the magnificent old hall in that edifice, which was whilom the Palais du Franc de Bruges, and which contains a chimney-piece occupying one entire side of it, with gigantic statues carved in wood, and marble bas-reliefs representing chastely the story of Susannah and the Elders, as the reader may find in his "John Murray."

From that which transpired at the examination of the prisoner, and what I read in a few subsequent numbers of the little local paper named *La Patrie*, I gleaned the substance of the following story, which, in some of its features, reminds one of the case of Oriental metempsychosis mentioned in the *Spectator*—the passing of the soul from body to body, including the influences of mesmeric, crystalline, and magnetic forces, though I do not pretend to know anything of the learned and mysterious jargon concerning those matters, but much of which I heard that day referred to in the Palais de Justice:

A mile or so on the level highway beyond the beautiful round towers of the loopholed and embattled Porte St. Croix, one of the still remaining barriers of the old fortifications, there stands at a little distance from the road, a quaint old Flemish dwelling-house, built of red brick, and almost hidden among chestnut and apple trees. If we are to believe the "Chronyke Van Vlanderen," it was once a shooting-box of Charles the Bold, and near it Mary of Burgundy received the fall from her horse which proved so fatal. Be all this as it may, it is a house with many pointed gables, strange outshots and beams of quaintly-carved oak; and therein, with his nephew, Hendrik, and an old housekeeper, resided Dr. Van Gansendonck, called Doctor not from his profession, but for his learning; as he enjoyed the reputation of understanding all languages, living and dead, and being master of every science, human and divine, and was regarded by the simple and religious Brugois as altogether a miracle of a man in some respects.

Some there were who deemed him a dangerous dupe to his own powers, and these were the clergy especially, who, with something of repugnance, drew their black cloaks closer about them when "the doctor" passed them on the highway or in the narrow unpaved streets, as it was notorious that he never crossed the threshold of a church, or was known to lift his hat either to them or to the numerous Madonnas that decorate every street corner, and many a doorway, too, in Bruges.

The Herr Doctor, now past his sixtieth year, had, in some respects, decidedly a bad reputation, and a hundred and fifty years ago or so, might have ended his studies amid a blaze of tar-barrels in the Grande Place as a wizard, but in this our age of steam and telegraphy he was viewed as simply a learned eccentric, and as a dabbler in mesmerism, clairvoyance, the odic light, and second sight; but these occult mysteries, which the church condemns, he would seem to have carried to a length that seems strangely out of place in these days of hard facts and practical common-sense.

A forehead high and bald, a head tonsured round by a fringe of silvery hair, eyes keen and quick as those of a rattlesnake—eyes that seemed to glare through his gold-rimmed glasses, made the face of Herr Van Gansendonck so remarkable that those who saw it never failed to be impressed by its strange expression of intellectual power, tinged with somewhat of insanity; but his visitors were few. His time was chiefly spent in his library, and as he was rich, being proprietor of more than one of those gigantic mills the sails of which overshadow the grassy ramparts, he could afford to please himself by living as he chose, and seclusion was his choice. He seemed to have but one favorite only—Hendrik—a brother's orphan son, whom he had adopted, educated, and who was to be his heir.

Hendrik was now in his twentieth year, decidedly handsome, but with dreamy blue eyes that had an expression in them one could not easily forget; yet the lad's temperament was poetic and enthusiastic, and now he had but recently returned to Bruges, after undergoing a course of study and attending those lectures which are given on science, literature, and art at the library of the Museum in Brussels.

The grim old student hailed the return of the younger one with a pleasure that he did not conceal, and there was at least one more in Bruges that did so with joy.

This was Lenora, the daughter of Madame Van Eyck, a widow lady, residing in one of those quaint old houses at the Quai Espagnol. To her he had been betrothed, and the monetary plans of his uncle alone were awaited for their marriage, young though Hendrik was.

Bruges, according to an old monkish rhyme, has ever been celebrated for its pretty girls, but Lenora Van Eyck, a bright blonde of eighteen, was more than pretty—she was charming, with that wonderful bloom of complexion which is so truly Belgian; light, laughing, hazel eyes that were full of merriment, and all her ways and modes of expression piquant and attractive.

She had been one of the six young ladies who, clothed and veiled in white, were selected on the last Corpus Christi day to bear the gilt Madonna through the streets before the Bishop. Lenora had been with her family at Blankenberg—the little Brighton of the Brugois—for several weeks after the return of Hendrik to the house of his uncle; and when again they met at their favorite trysting place, the long walk of stately poplars by the canal near the Porte St. Croix, she soon became conscious of a strange and painful change in the bearing, the manner, and the eyes of her lover. Languor seemed to pervade every action; his face had become pale, his eyes more dreamy than ever, and he was unusually taciturn and abstracted.

Why was this? Lenora asked of herself, while she watched him with that keenness of eye and anxiety of heart that are born of love and tenderness, for there was a singular mystery now about the once happy Hendrik that filled her with grave perplexity. Had his love for her changed? His eyes, though sad, were loving in expression as ever, when they met hers—yet even his smile was sad—so very sad!

Again and again, in her most winning way, she would implore Hendrik to reveal to her any secret that weighed upon his mind, but in vain. Why was it, she asked, that he, whom she had left so lively in bearing and happy in spirit, had now become so moody? and why was it that there were times when he seemed to feel himself compelled, as it were, to leave her suddenly and in haste, without a word of explanation, apology, or excuse? She pleaded without avail; Hendrik could but avert his pallid face, or cover his eyes with his hand, as if to shut out some painful vision or crush some worrying thought.

He dared not tell her—lest she should deem him mad, and so shrink from him—that his uncle, Herr Van Gansendonck, had, mesmerically, acquired a mysterious and terrible influence over him, and that by the mere power of will he could summon him to his presence at all times, wherever he might be, or with whomsoever he was engaged—even with herself; and that he, Hendrik, found himself totally powerless and incapable of effecting his emancipation from the bodily and mental thraldom under which he writhed!

He dared not tell her all this, or, further, that Herr Van Gansendonck had the power to set him asleep on a chair in his library, and then to cause his spirit (for this was alleged in the Palais de Justice) to disengage itself from the body and go on distant missions through the air for thousands of miles in the course of a few minutes, or that when thus put to sleep, the Herr, by exciting his organ of ideality, could obtain such information as he wished on strange and abstruse subjects.

That he had become a helpless and nerve-shattered mesmeric medium, he thought at times he might confide to her; but even in this his courage failed him, for other and more terrifying convictions were creeping upon him; thus he shrank from telling the girl who loved him so dearly that when his spiritual essence was dispatched to distant lands, the Herr, by the same power, permitted *other* spirits to enter his body and use its members for purposes of their own. The horror of this idea, it was alleged, made the youth's life insupportable, for on awaking from these strange and involuntary trances, he would at times find on his person cuts and bruises he was all unconscious of receiving; sometimes his purse would be gone, or in its place might be found strange money and letters to and from individuals of whose existence he knew nothing.

All this was done by one whose power he could neither repel nor defy; and now he had the natural dread that if his body were made to obey the behests of these spiritual intruders, he might be led into some horrible predicament—the committal of a dreadful crime. Another might even come in his place and meet Lenora!

* * * * * * *

One evening, as they sat on the grassy rampart that overlooked the great canal, the girl strove to rouse or soothe him by singing with great sweetness one of Jan Van Beer's Flemish songs; but the music of her voice and the poetry of the author of "Zeik Jongeling" fell on Hendrik's ear in vain. When she paused,

"I dreamt of you last night, darling Lenora," said the young man, looking at her with inexpressible tenderness; "but such dreams are so tantalizing, even more so than the dreams one has by day."

"All your life seems one hazy dream now, Hendrik," said Lenora somewhat petulantly.

"Forgive me, dearest; you know not what you talk of. My mind, I grant you, is a chaos, full of strange terrors, perplexity, and confusion; and times there are when I fear for my reason," he added wildly, passing a hand over his forehead, and looking aside.

"Dear Hendrik, do not speak thus, I implore you."

"I must—in whom can I confide, if not in you? And yet I dare not—I dare not!"

After a pause he spoke again, but with his eyes fixed, not on her, but on the still, deep water of the shining canal.

"This much I will tell you, Lenora: Yesterday my uncle sent me on some business of his to the house of an advocate, Père Baas, near the Béguinage, a house in which I had never been before, and I was shown into a room to wait. On looking around, to my astonishment, every article in it—and the room itself—the ceiling, the stove, the windows, and the paintings—especially one by Hans Hemling—were all familiar to me, and I seemed to recognize every object there. 'I was never here before,' thought I; 'and yet, I must have been, but when? If so, there is a little window behind this picture, which opens to the garden of the Béguinage.' I turned the picture, and, lo! there was the little window in question; I saw through it the garden with all its cherry-trees, and two or three béguines flitting about. Oh, Lenora, there is, indeed, some power beyond matter, proving that the soul is independent of the body!"

"It must have been a dream."

"It was no dream," replied Hendrik, gloomily.

"But how do you account for the strange fancy?"

"My disembodied spirit must have been there, sent on some accursed errand by my uncle."

"But you would die, Hendrik."

"Not if another tenant were at hand," replied Hendrik, gnashing his teeth.

Then the girl wept to hear him, as she naturally deemed it raving thus.

"Such things cannot be," said she, sobbing.

"My uncle says they may; and the theory is as old as the days of Pythagoras."

"I know nothing of Herr Pythagoras; but this I know, that the Herr Van Gansendonck is a strange and bad man. Pardon me, dear Hendrik; but he never enters a church door, nor has he been to mass or confession for years. Leave him, and Bruges too, rather than become the victim of such dreadful delusions."

"To do either is to leave and to lose you! I am his heir, and we have but to wait his pleasure, or, it may be, his death, to be so happy," replied Hendrik, sadly; and then they relapsed into silence. With Lenora it was silence induced by sorrow and alarm, while her lover seemed to let his thoughts slip away into dreamland.

The sultry Summer evening breeze rustled the leaves near them; the honey-bees buzzed and hummed among the wild flowers and buttercups that grew on the old rampart; and far away could be heard the ceaseless chirping of the crickets.

Lenora's head rested on Hendrik's shoulder, and he was lost in thought, though mechanically toying with her hair, which shone like ripples of gold in the light of the setting sun.

He was aware that Lenora had begun to speak to him again; her voice seemed to mingle with the drowsy hum of the bees and the evening chimes or carillons in the distant spires; but he heard her as if he heard her not; till suddenly a thrill seemed to pass over him, as a secret and intuitive sense or knowledge that his terrible relation required his immediate presence, made him start from the grassy bank, snatch a hasty kiss, and hurry away by the arch of the Porte St. Croix, leaving Lenora mortified, sorrowful, and utterly bewildered by the abruptness of his departure.

"Oh, how changed he is!" thought she, as she proceeded slowly in the other direction toward her home on the Quai Espagnol.

On two or three occasions the unhappy Hendrik had, what he conceived to be, undoubted proof of his body having been, in the intervals of mesmeric trances, tenanted by another spirit than his own; and this strange and wild conviction caused such intense horror and loathing of his uncle that the expressions to which he gave utterance to more than one of his friends—more than all to Lenora—were recalled, most fatally for himself, at a future time.

One day, in the Rue des Augustines, he was accosted by Brother Eusebius, a Capuchin.

"Friend Hendrik," said he, severely and gravely, "was it becoming in you to be roystering as you were yesterday at the low estaminet in the market-place, and with such companions—fellows in blouses and sabots?"

"Impossible, Brother Eusebius; I was not there," faltered Hendrik, as the usual fear crept over him.

"I, myself, saw you. And, moreover, you looked at me."

"When—at what hour?"

"Six in the evening."

"Six!"

Hendrik felt himself grow pale. He remembered that at that identical time he was under the hands of his uncle. He groaned in sore and dire perplexity, and his tongue clove to the roof of his mouth, while the Capuchin continued to address him in tones of rebuke and earnest remonstrance.

"Have I a double-ganger, or am I becoming crazed?" urged Hendrik. "Believe me, brother Eusebius, I was not there!" he added piteously and earnestly.

"At the hour of six?" persisted the unbelieving Capuchin.

"I swear to you that at the hour of six I was, and had been for some time, in one of those unaccountable trances in which my uncle has the power to cast me—one of those hours of bodily torpor that have come upon me," he added, while the perspiration poured in bead-drops from his pallid brow. "I awoke about eight. I heard the chimes ringing in the Church of St. Giles, and near me sat my uncle, pen in hand, as if in the act of questioning me and committing to paper that which I had been revealing in my magnetic slumber. Oh! am I the victim of necromancy?"

"Scarcely, in this age of the world," replied the Capuchin, but now with more of pity than rebuke in his manner.

"I swear to you by the Holy Blood that I speak the truth!" continued Hendrik, referring to the famous *relique* of the Brugois in the little chapel near the Hôtel de Ville. "I last remember hearing the voice of my uncle as I sank into sleep; my arms fell powerless by my side; my eyes closed; waves of magnetic fluid or air seemed to flow over me; and my spirit passed away, at his behest, to other lands."

"What madness—what raving is this, Hendrik?" said the sandaled friar, with sadness and severity. "Do you mean to tell me that your uncle is another Cagliostro—a veritable Balsamo?"

"I fear it—I fear it," said Hendrik, with clasped hands.

"Learn first to fear the potations of the estaminet," replied the Capuchin, as he turned coldly and bluntly away, believing that the young man was intoxicated.

On another occasion Hendrik failed to keep an appointment with Lenora Van Eyck, who waited for him anxiously till long past the time named, and then proceeded pensively homeward. As she approached the steep and antique bridge that leads from the Rue des Augustines to the Quai Espagnol she saw Hendrik cross it, and look at her calmly and deliberately the while, but without a glance or smile of recognition. Her heart, which at first had beat happily, now became perplexed as he turned abruptly up the opposite bank of the canal, and dropped into a little skiff, which he proceeded to unmoor, and in doing so, cut his right hand severely.

"Hendrik! Hendrik!" she called aloud; but he heard her not, and, shipping a pair of sculls, pulled swiftly out of sight.

When next they met, and she upbraided him with this strange conduct, the same emotion of fear that had come over him when confronted by the Capuchin, again filled his heart, and he called Heaven to witness that it was not he whom she had seen.

"But here, Hendrik, love, is the wound on your hand," urged the astonished girl.

"I know not how I received it," he moaned, "though aware that a wound is there."

"This passes all comprehension!" said Lenora, mournfully. "Oh! Hendrik, I thought a love like ours would never die, yet doubt and terror are destroying it now."

Something like a sob came into Hendrik's throat, and through his clenched teeth he muttered hoarsely and fiercely:

"This kind of life—a double life, it would seem—cannot last forever. Nothing does last forever, and the end will come anon." And as he spoke he fixed his moist and now hollow eyes as if on some distant horizon which he alone could see.

"Hendrik!—dearest Hendrik!" urged the girl, soothingly, as she caressed his face between her soft and pretty hands, for her heart was full of alarm as well as love; it was a conviction so dreadful, the fear that he was perhaps becoming insane.

"Can over-study at Brussels have made the poor boy ill?" thought Lenora, in the solitude of her chamber that night. "Oh! must I give him up after all—after all? Dare I go through life as the wife of one so strange, so wayward, and so moody? No; better be a béguine, like Aunt Truey. I am so happy at home. Why do girls marry? and for what do I want to marry?" And as she pondered thus, she sat looking at her white hands, and changing Hendrik's betrothal ring—an opal set with diamonds—from one finger to another, till it slipped from her and rolled away on the varnished floor, from whence she snatched it up with a little cry of alarm, for the event seemed ominous of evil. "Oh, I must indeed consult Brother Eusebius about this matter," was her concluding thought, more especially as the Capuchin had told her that "opals were unlucky."

And when he dropped in for his post-prandial cup of coffee with her mother that evening Lenora did take him into her confidence; but the friar only imbibed pinch after pinch of snuff from the huge wooden box which he carried in the sleeve-pocket of his brown frock; hinted of what he had seen at the estaminet, and shook his shaven head, adding that "Hendrik Van Gansendonck came of a bad stock and should be avoided." So the Capuchin was consulted no more on the subject.

Hendrik now broke many appointments made with Lenora. He seemed to be longer the master of his own actions, and he was so frequently reproached by her for his inattention and unkindness that he feared to make a promise to her at all, and two entire days passed without their meeting.

Could he tell her that which he now confidently believed to be the case; that Herr Van Gansendonck had cast him into a mesmeric trance, leaving him in that condition, and intending to come back in an hour or so; but, having been summoned away on business, had left him, to all appearance spell-bound and helpless, to the terror of the old housekeeper at the chateau!

On the third day he met her coming from vespers in the Church of the Béguinage, where she had been to visit her Aunt Truey.

Lenora was very pale; her eyes were full of tears, and, as Hendrik could perceive, they were sparkling with resentment. She was in the very Summer of her beauty—that age when all girls seem pretty. Hendrik gazed upon her caressingly, and would have kissed her, but the walk was a public one, and the *blanchisseuse* were busy amid the Minnewater. Lenora was so prettily dressed, too; and most suitably did her silver-gray costume, trimmed with rose-colored ribbon, become her blonde beauty, her purity of complexion and fair shining tresses. Fresh, young, and graceful, there was a delicacy and softness in all her air and person, yet anger was apparent in her eyes; and those of Lenora were what a writer has described as "wonderful gray eyes—eyes which painters dare not imitate, because the color is so subtle, and the light in them so living—eyes that are called hazel, but are not hazel."

"I now know the reason of your avoiding me in the Rue des Augustines, and also where you were going on that evening in the skiff," said she.

"Lenora, have I not already said——"

"Hendrik," interrupted the girl, with severity, "I have for some time feared that you were crazed; now I find that you are wicked, and that Brother Eusebius was right after all."

"Wicked—my darling!"

"Do not speak to me thus; I have good reason to be most indignant with you," she continued, stamping her little foot on the ground.

"For what, dearest?" asked Hendrik, whose heart was sinking with vague apprehension as usual.

"Cease to twist your mustache, and answer me this: Was it right or proper of you to be drinking with soldiers at the Rampart de Caserne last evening?—and worse still, to be toying with and caressing little Mlle. Dentelle, the lace-maker, who lives there—toying with her actually in the open street, while mamma and I passed you!" added Lenora, whose eyes were flashing through their tears, though her cheek was pale, as Hendrik's now became.

He was voiceless, and could make neither response or reply, for he knew that at the time to which she referred he had been, as he simply phrased it, "put to sleep in his kinsman's study," and that on awaking he had found himself *not* there, but lying on the grassy bank near the Rampart de Caserne, and that, instead of his hat, he found on his head the kepi of a soldier of the Second Regiment, then quartered in Bruges, and a pipe, of which he knew nothing, dangling from a button of his coat! The stars were shining, and the dew was on the grass, but how long he had been there, or how he came to be there, were alike mysteries to him.

He felt bitterly the utter hopelessness of urging more to Lenora; yet he attempted to falter out some explanation.

"This is juggling, Hendrik," replied the girl passionately; "another face—another love has come between us; otherwise you would not dare to treat me thus."

"Your suspicion is false, dearest Lenora," said he. "Oh, pardon me, sweet one! but I feel as if I were in a dream—as if I were some one else, and not myself!"

"Again, dreams! said Lenora scornfully, as she drew his betrothal ring from her finger, dashed it at his feet, and left him. Night after night had Lenora lain awake, brooding over the change that had come upon Hendrik, weeping the while, with wide-open eyes in the darkness, and now she had come to the firm resolution to dismiss him for ever; but when she left him, silent, stunned, and confounded by the Minnewater, her heart yearned for him again, and she repented her severity, lest his mind might be, as she too justly feared, affected.

And now he, while gazing wistfully after her retiring figure, thought with loathing and horror of the keen visage, the hawk-like nose, the cold, yet clear glittering eyes, and gold spectacles of that odious relative to whom he was unhappily indebted even for food and raiment, for his past education, and all his future prospects in life—Lenora included; but who seemed to possess over him a power so unaccountable, so terrible and diabolical! Much of this he said to one or two friends whom he met on his way homeward, and the expressions were also remembered against him in the time that was to come.

Soon after he found himself secretly and imperatively summoned to the presence of the Herr, who, as he afterward told the Burgomaster in the Palais de Justice—"bade him go sleep," and sent his spirit on some mysterious errand, hundreds of miles away. What happened in the library of that lonely little chateau outside the Porte St. Croix, while his spiritual essence was thus absent, the unhappy Hendrik never could know; but when it re-entered his body—or when he awoke—he was horrified to find his learned uncle lying dead on the floor amid a pool of blood, his face and throat gashed by dreadful wounds, which had evidently been inflicted by a blood-spotted knife which Hendrik found clutched in *his own right hand!* Blood gouts were over all his clothes, the pockets of which were found to be stuffed with money, jewels, and other valuables taken from a bureau and desk, which had been burst open and ransacked.

The soul of Hendrik died within him! Even if he had committed this crime in frenzy—and he felt certain that he did not do so—why should he have sought to rob his uncle? He then thought of Lenora, and of the sorrow and shame that would come upon her now; he reeled and fell senseless on the floor. The cries of the old housekeeper speedily brought aid; Hendrik was arrested, charged with assassination and robbery, and was at once consigned, as already described, to the Palais de Justice where all the weird story came to light. The hatred and horror he had expressed of his dead uncle were now remembered fatally by all who had heard them; but the knife he had in his hand was, singularly enough, found to be the property of a soldier of the Second Belgian Infantry.

To the last Hendrik asserted his innocence, when tried and convicted for that which was, not unnaturally, deemed a most cruel and ungrateful crime; and his advocate, Père Baas, who, singularly enough, was also a dabbler in mesmerism, labored hard in his cause, but in vain. When brought to the scaffold in the Grande Place, Hendrik, attended by Brother Eusebius, had all the bearing of a martyr, as he fully believed that the crime committed, if by his hand, was at least by the dictate of another spirit.

Lenora visited him in the dreary cell the night before he died, and, according to *La Patrie*, as they parted, Hendrik said:

"Death, even on the scaffold, has no terror for me now. I know where my spirit will go, and that none on earth can recall it. You will come to me, beloved Lenora," he added, pointing upward; "you will come to me there in heaven, where there can be no parting, no death, and no sorrow."

And, with one long embrace, they parted forever.

The editor of *La Patrie*, writing of these things next day, said, not without truth, "Hendrik Van Gansendonck was, too probably, crazed; and if so, should not have been executed."—*London Society.*

CYCLES OF SONG.—Still there is such a thing as old age; and if perhaps it is a more desirable stage than childhood, and on the whole quite as desirable a one as immature youth, it can hardly be pleaded that a man with full liberty of choice would select it as his normal condition rather than early or later manhood. Mr. Tennyson has said boldly:

"For we are elders of the world,
And in the morning of the times,"

and a very distant posterity may possibly regard us with just such eyes. We think, however, that it is more than probable that posterity will divide all the periods of history with which it shall happen to be acquainted into epochs or cycles, each of which has its morning and its evening, its childhood and its decline. The notion that Homer wrote in the morning of the human race was well enough when we knew nothing of the far East, and our familiarity with ancient literatures was confined to those of Greece and Rome. We know better now. We have learnt that other civilizations and literatures had risen and set even before Homer wrote; and we have completed the correction of a mistaken idea by perceiving further that what we call modern literature was not even rocked in the cradle till long after the literature of Greece and Rome was locked in everlasting night. As far as that modern literature is concerned, we are certainly not "in the morning of the times," either as Englishmen or as members of the great European family. We have been passing through the cycle of English song—that cycle whose childhood was coeval with the real dawn of modern civilization, whose youth chimed with the youthful period known as the Renaissance, and whose manhood in its earlier and later stages covered the era at which, according to all rational classification, that same civilization, looked at in all its aspects, was at its height. We must ask those of our readers who do not at once perceive this to be true, and who, hampered by certain floating ideas of their own time, fancy the present age to be the climax of that same modern progress, to be patient with us, and to suspend their judgment a while. They will discover that their not unnatural partiality for the age in which they live, will receive no injury from the establishment of our theory, one of whose fundamental tenets is that the civilization have spoken of practically closed at the French revolution. Our cycle of English song began with Chaucer and will end with Pope, Goldsmith, Gray, Cowper, and the rest; leaving wholly unaffected such writers as Byron and Shelley, and obviously, therefore, their successors. For a nation may possibly have more than one cycle of song, just as it may have more than one cycle of existence—the world generally having many such cycles; as it may have

complete cycle and one incomplete cycle of song. It was necessary even here to say thus much in order to prevent misconception, and to make it clear within what limits our cycle of song travels. It will be interesting, when the time comes, to put the question whether, after the French Revolution and after the close of the song cycle we have been considering, and whose closing stage we are now about to discuss, a real new cycle of English song commenced, and how far it has as yet got.—*Temple Bar.*

THE GENIUS OF DICKENS.—All that could be known by the help of astounding capacity for swift, sudden, and keen vision, and through that large sense of humor which brings an indefinite range of analogy and contrast within the field of view at any one moment, Dickens knew and painted. The result was that he easily divined the secret of almost every crotchetty and superficial vein of character that came within his view. Every one tells you that they have met with a real Mrs. Nickleby and with a real Mr. Micawber, and the present writer could quote sayings of a person known to him, far more Micawberish than Micawber's own. So all the secrets of any professional life with which he was familiar, were made by Dickens completely his own. Nothing so perfect as his pawnbrokers and his undertakers, his beadles, and his matrons, his boarding-house keepers, and his bone-articulators, his dolls' dressmakers, his Yorkshire school-masters, his traveling players, and his wax-work men, his fire-eating editors, and his Yankee rogues, were ever produced before us before. But then all these characters are photographs from a superficial stratum of real life, which he hardly ever goes beneath, and where, if he does go beneath, he is apt to fail. While he sticks to his local color, only varying it as his extraordinary experience in the varieties of local color taught him to do, he is a wonder and a delight to his readers. Directly he tries to create anything in which his swift decisive knowledge of detail does not help him, anything in which a general knowledge of the passions and heart and intellect of man is more needed than a special knowledge of the dialect of a profession or the habits of a class, he too often loses all his certainty of touch, and becomes a painful mannerist. Compare Nicholas and Kate Nickleby with their mother and little Miss La Creevy. The former are nobodies, the latter great successes. Directly the shaft is sunk beneath the characterizing stratum of some particular type of manners, the fountain no longer seems bubbling up with life. It does not follow that Dickens did not produce a vast number of really life-like figures. It rather follows that he did. Not only do eccentricities, who really are molded on the type of a few remarkable traits, actually exist, but characters so much molded by class as to breathe, at first at least, all the class-flavor, all the professional bouquet which Dickens attributes to them, actually exist. Sam Weller is hardly more than the distilled life of a sharp, cockney servant, a wit of the lower class, who knows London trickery well, and never loses his temper; but then such characters, no doubt, have existed; and the only defect about Sam Weller is one which no one would feel who had not known such a person intimately enough to find out that he had passions and superstitions and affections of his own which would not completely fit into the typical framework, which were apt sometimes to break through it. Dickens seems to us never to fail in this kind of typical sketch, unless he prolongs his story so as to exhaust his stock of illustrations for it, and then he often does fail by harping monotonously on the fundamental string. Every one is sick of Carker's teeth and Susan Nipper's pertness long before the end of *Dombey*. Even Toots' packs of cards, "for Mr. Dombey, for Mrs. Dombey, for Miss Dombey," pall upon us. As for the good characters—the young lady who "points upward," for instance, in *Copperfield*—they are hardly ever tolerable after their first appearance. Dickens had no special store of experience from which to paint them, and his general knowledge of the human heart and mind was by no means profound. Indeed, this is a natural result of his biographer's admission, that Dickens had no refuge within himself, no "city of the mind" for inward consolation. Without that, it would have been hardly possible for him to gain the command of the deeper secrets of human emotion and passion. No author, indeed, could draw more powerfully than he the mood of a man haunted by a fixed idea, a shadowy apprehension, a fear, a dream, a remorse. If Dickens had to describe the restlessness of a murderer, or the panic of a man apprehending murder, he did it with a vigor and force that make the blood curdle. But there, again, he was studying in a world of most specific experience. He was a vivid dreamer, and no one knew better the sort of supremacy which a given idea gets over the mind in a dream, and in those waking states of nervous apprehension akin to dreams. Where he utterly fails is in giving the breadth of ordinary life to ordinary characters. He never drew a *mere* artisan, or a mere laborer or laborer's wife, or a mere shopkeeper, or a mere gentleman or lady, or a mere man or woman of rank. Without something to render such characters peculiar and special, he made the most wooden work of them, simply because he had no field of special experience upon which to draw for their delineation. But after all, wonderful as are the riches of the various specific worlds which Dickens ransacked for his creations, there is nothing in him, as the most realistic and picturesque of describers, to equal his humor. The wealth and subtlety of his contrasts, the fine aim of his exaggerations, the presence of mind (which is the soul of wit) displayed in his satire, the exquisitely professional character of the sentiments and metaphors which fall from his characters, the combined audacity and microscopic delicacy of his shading in caricature, the quaint flights of his fancy in illustrating a monstrous absurdity, the suddenness of his strokes at one moment, the cumulative perseverance of his touches at another, all make him such a humorist as many centuries are not likely to reproduce. But then, humor of this kind is not necessarily connected with any deep knowledge of the heart and mind of man, and of such knowledge we can see little trace in Dickens. He had a memory which could retain, and an imagination which could sublimate, and a fancy which could indefinitely vary, almost any trait which had once fixed itself in his mind; but the traits which did so fix themselves were almost always peculiarities, and his human figures are only real so far as they reproduce the real oddities of life, or what to a man in Dickens' rank and class seemed real oddities; and of course, while there are many real oddities in the world, these are not the staple of our average life—with which indeed Dickens' genius never dealt either willingly or successfully.—*The Spectator.*

MEN OF ONE IDEA.—Really to possess a single idea and to be capable of impressing it upon the world at large is to be a man of genius. To possess two or more ideas with the same completeness is to be one of those rare intellectual giants who scarcely appear more than once in a century. We might, perhaps, go further, and classify the men of ideas into those who have a right and those who have a wrong idea. But it may be assumed that even a wrong idea is better than absence of ideas. Stupidity is, as we know, the one thing against which even the gods fight in vain; because it affords no leverage by which to act upon it in any way. If a man has some intellectual sensibility, he is at least open to reason; and the chances are that his theories, however erroneous they may be, take in some side of the truth which is not perceptible to his neighbors. Now rare it is to find a man to whom we can confidently attribute the possession of more than a single idea may be proved by a survey of some of the different branches of intellectual activity. Nobody, as his disciples tell us, has produced a greater effect upon legislation since the beginning of the century than Jeremy Bentham. And Bentham, as even his disciples admit, had not room in his head for more than a single idea. Those heavy volumes, from which all ordinary readers shrink in disgust, are but incessant applications and reapplications of the great doctrine that the criterion of morality is the production of the greatest happiness of the greatest number. The theory occurred to him early in life, and stuck by him to the end of his days. It never struck him that it was not absolutely true, or that it did not afford a sufficient answer to every conceivable problem in ethical or political speculation. It may be disputed whether an opinion capable of being compressed into so narrow a formula had any proper claims to be called an idea, and in that case Bentham would have to be placed among the inferior class of people who cannot even boast of a single idea. We do not hold that this would be just, but, if so, it would strengthen the argument. If the mere possession of one fraction of an idea gives a man so much of an influence over the minds of his [illegible]

plete idea and regard it from all its sides! Innumerable illustrations might be adduced from politics. The single idea of the indefeasible rights of man upset the world and made two or three distinct reputations. Even the dogma of free-trade, which at most involves a negative idea, and may be held along with the most imperfect social theory, has provided more than one man of undeniable ability, if not of true genius, with sufficient materials for talking and preaching throughout the whole course of his life. It may be disputed with more plausibility whether the same theory admits of an application to the great imaginative writers as well as to mere reasoners. It certainly sounds improper to limit the number of ideas which might be contained in the brain of a Shakespeare or a Goethe. And yet, in a certain sense, it would seem that, if we set aside the very greatest names, the opinion is plausible even in this case. The most original and vigorous preacher of our time, who applies the practical method to political and moral questions, has certainly made such use of two or three thoughts that his cardinal doctrines might be summed up in a page. Take away from his writings the doctrine as to the superiority of silence to speech, as to the vital importance of hero-worship, and two or three more such fundamental opinions, and the bulk of his volumes would sink into a very limited space. Jean Paul Richter says that many of his volumes expanded out of the single phrase in Shakespeare about our little lives being rounded with a sleep. Certainly the same may be said of our own writer, who owes something of his method, and perhaps of his manner, to the teaching of Jean Paul. We meet with that single thought, expressed with infinite vivacity and variety it is true, but still with substantially the same meaning, in innumerable pages of his writings. The example may suggest that even Shakespeare, the "myriad-minded," owes, after all, a very large proportion of his influence to his constant embodiment of the same thought. Cut out from Shakespeare the character of *Hamlet*, and all the subsidiary characters into which the Hamlet element enters as a main constituent, and, though Shakespeare would still be a very great poet, he would have made a long descent toward the level on which Jonson and Fletcher and a number of scarcely inferior rivals may be placed. But the essence of *Hamlet* is given in half a dozen of the great speeches which we all know, or ought to know, by heart; and, if we dared to venture the experiment, and had the necessary capacity, we might possibly sum up the secret of the charm in one or two sentences. We will not attempt a task so provocative of hostile criticism; and, indeed, it might take a Shakespeare to do it satisfactorily. But if the process be possibly applicable to the greatest name in our literature, it is certainly applicable to many of the minor ones. A couplet or two gives the essence of Pope; a few lines from one of his odes would be enough to express Wordsworth, and a stanza or so from *Don Juan* would give all Byron's message to the world. It is an accepted rule in oratory that you should say the same thing over in a great number of forms if you would impress it upon any common audience; and the rule might be extended much further. Every great work of art has some dominant idea; few writers have left more than one great work; and when they have, the dominant idea has generally been the same in all, though different aspects of the central truth may have been exhibited.—*The Saturday Review.*

FRENCH JOURNALS AT THE OPENING OF LOUIS XVI'S REIGN.—There were then twenty-eight well-established journals in the capital, and it may help to give a better idea of the means which public opinion had for expressing itself if we subjoin a list of them with their yearly subscription prices. It will be noticed that these prices are, for the most part, much lower than those of London papers at the same date, because of the absence of stamp duty. Stamps were imposed on English papers so early as the reign of Queen Anne, and in 1774, when the duty stood at one penny for every copy, the average price of a London journal was three pence. In 1775 Lord North raised the duty to three halfpence, and in 1789 another halfpenny was added, which brought the ordinary price to fourpence. In 1797 a new addition of 1½d. occurred, and papers then attained what, to a French public, would have seemed the prohibitive cost of 6d. Newspapers in France were not taxed till the Consulate in 1799, and up to that time plenty of journals were started, and sold well at one sou the copy. Those flourishing in 1774 were: *Gazette de France*, official, published twice a week, with occasional extra supplements, 12 francs annually; *Journal des Savants*, non-political, 14 numbers a year, 16 francs; *Mercure*, political and literary, fortnightly, 24 francs; *Petites Affiches*, a weekly journal of advertisements, with a literary supplement, containing among other things mock advertisements of a satirical kind, 48 francs; *Année Littéraire, Catalogue Hebdomadaire, Courrier d'Avignon, Journal de Politique et de Littérature, Journal Français, Journal de Lecture, Gazette Parisienne, Journal Historique, Courrier Général*, and *Gazette de Monsieur*, all weekly, political, and literary papers, ranging in price from 9 to 18 francs a year; *Nouvelles de Cour, Année Littéraire, Espagne Littéraire, Journal de Verdun*, political, polemical, and satirical, all four published twice a week, with frequent supplements, 18 or 20 francs a year; *Causeur de Paris* and *Spectateur Français*, fortnightly reviews, which did not give news, 24 francs; *Journal des Théâtres, Gazette des Tribunaux, Journal des Causes Célèbres, Journal des Dames, Journal de Santé, Journal de Médecine et de Physique, Journal Ecclésiastique, Journal des Beaux Arts*, scientific, professional, or artistic periodicals, published monthly at prices varying from 9 to 24 francs. The *Journal des Dames* was extremely frivolous, and even improper, but much bought. The medical papers were both excellent, and the two law papers began in 1774 to criticise, as well as report, the important decisions of Judges, a thing which would have been punished as contempt of court under Louis XV. In addition to these journals, there were about twenty others published abroad for circulation in France. They mostly appeared twice a week for the yearly price of forty-eight francs, and being bolder than those of Paris, found a much larger sale. Louis XVI. decreed that they should have free access to the kingdom, and instead of being read in holes and corners, they forthwith appeared in the cafés, on the Augustine's Quay, which was a book-mart and a place of airing for literary folk, and round the Innocents' Churchyard, where journalists congregated. As to the cafés, most of them made it their business to take in specially the papers published in one or other foreign country; and thus the now famous *Café Anglais* owed its name to the fact that the principal London periodicals were to be found there, and also a Parisian *Journal Anglais*, which gave garbled translations from the British press, and first taught the French to spell my lord with an i.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

A FORTUNE MADE BY A WAISTCOAT.—Some people have a fancy for fine waistcoats. This taste was more common in my young days than it is now. Stirring public events were apt to be celebrated by patterns on waistcoats to meet the popular fancy. I remember that the capture of Mauritius, at the close of 1810, was followed by the fashion of wearing waistcoats speckled over with small figures shaped like that island, and called Isle of France waistcoats. It was a galling thing for the French prisoners of war on parole to be confronted with these demonstrations. At court, highly ornamented waistcoats have been the fashion for generations. George, Prince of Wales, while Regent, was noted for his affection for this rich variety of waistcoats, and thereby hangs a tale. His royal Highness had an immense desire for a waistcoat of a particular kind, for which he could discover only a piece of stuff insufficient in dimensions. It was a French material, and could not be matched in England. The war was raging, and to procure the requisite quantity of stuff from Paris was declared to be impracticable. At this juncture one of the Prince's attendants interposed. He said he knew a Frenchman, M. Bazalgette, carrying on business in one of the obscure streets of London, who, he was certain, would undertake to proceed to Paris and bring away what was wanted. This obliging tailor was forthwith commissioned to do his best to procure the requisite material. Finding that a chance had occurred for distinguishing himself and laying the foundation of his fortune, the Frenchman resolved to make the attempt. It was a hazardous affair, for there was no regular communication with the coast of France, unless for letters under a cartel. Yet Bazalgette was not daunted. If he could only land safely in a boat all would be right. This, with some difficulty and manœuvring, he effected. As a pretended refugee back to his own country he was allowed to land and proceed to Paris. Joyfully he was able to procure the quantity of material required for the Prince Regent's waistcoat; and not less joyfully did he manage to return to London with the precious piece of stuff wrapped round his person. The waistcoat was made, and so was the tailor's fortune [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE McNAMARA SHOOTING CASE.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST—DETECTIVE LEAHY COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS.

Coroner Woltman yesterday held an inquest in the case of Michael McNamara, the weaver, who was shot and killed in his residence, No. 530 West Twenty-ninth street, by Detective Patrick J. Leahy, of the Central Office, while the latter was searching for Herman Liedendorf, the thief who killed Nicholas A. Schweich, a watchman at the Hudson River Depot. Leahy was present in custody of Capt. Irving, and was attended by his counsel, Ex-Mayor Hall and Abraham Hummell. Assistant District Attorney Rollins appeared for the prosecution. Rose McNamara, wife of the deceased, testified that between 3 and 4 o'clock on last Sunday morning five or six men knocked at the door of her room. They did not ask to have the door opened. They burst the panel of the door in, and her husband picked up a coal-shovel. He went toward the door. She next heard the report of the pistol. Four men then came into the room, one of them, who was dark complexioned, put a pistol to her husband's head. Some of the strange men went to the street and returned with an officer in uniform. This was the first intimation that they were policemen. The officer then asked my husband to go to the doctor's.

Mr. Hall asked the witness whether she heard of a desperate character being in the house, and she said she had some days previous.

Mary Murphy, residing with Mrs. McNamara, corroborated Mrs. McNamara's testimony. She further stated that when the dark-complexioned man presented the pistol at McNamara's head, the latter said, "For God's sake spare me for my little children."

Margaret McFay, living on the first floor of McNamara's house, testified that the detectives knocked at her door, and said they were officers, and wished to search her room; they went away, and she subsequently heard that McNamara had been shot.

Detective Philip Riley testified that he, with others, was sent to McNamara's house to arrest Liedendorf. Leahy was one of the party. They heard from the officer, on post that five men had entered the house a short time previous. After searching various rooms they came to McNamara's, knocked at the door, and called out, "We are officers, don't be afraid to let us in." Riley pushed against the door, which gave way, and he saw a man standing with a shovel in his hand, who said, "You can't come in." The man struck at him with the shovel. Leahy then fired. McNamara said he did not open the door because the house was frequented by such a bad crowd. He then said he was wounded. The witness considered it lawful to search after men of Liedendorf's character anywhere and at any time.

Mr. Hall reserved the right to examine Detective Leahy.

The case was then given to the jury, who, after an absence of twenty-five minutes, found that McNamara came to his death by a pistol-shot wound at Detective Leahy's hands.

Detective Leahy was then committed to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury. Leahy will be brought before the Supreme Court on Monday, when an application to admit him to bail will be made by his counsel.

THE RING IN THE PARK.

Of all the objects of interest in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham one of the most striking is the group of thirty-six models of extinct gigantic animals that inhabited the earth in the earlier geological epochs, restored from fossil remains. Of these restorations the work of Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins, the first and only ones that have ever been attempted, Prof. Owen remarked that without this rare combination of scientific knowledge with artistic skill they would have been impossible. In 1868 Mr. Hawkins came to New-York. His work in England and his scientific reputation were well known, and the enlightened Commissioners of the Central Park, with the view of extending its educational influence, employed Mr. Hawkins to restore some of the ancient forms of life upon this continent, the fossils of which were to be found in abundance. He entered at once upon the work, and was promised the support and sympathy of the scientific men of the country. In a few months he had completed the studies for three animal forms recently new to science, one of which was the hadrasaurus, a gigantic reptile, fourteen feet in height and twenty-six in length, the remains of which are in the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia. The plan of these restorations, presenting a complete visual history of the American Continent from the dawn of creation to the present time, excites great interest among scientific men both abroad and at home. But the scene changes. The new régime succeeds to the management of the park. Mr. Hawkins is peremptorily dismissed, all compensation for the broken contract is denied him, his molds and models are broken up and buried by cart-loads, and in the minds of all right-thinking people the country is disgraced. In view of these facts, some of our most prominent citizens have invited Mr. Hawkins to give a course of lectures at the Union League Theatre. He has chosen for his subject, "The Unity of Plan and the Evidence of Design in the Animal Frame, with Contrasts and Comparisons of Monkeys and Men." These lectures he illustrates by drawings made with marvelous facility while he speaks.

A JAPANESE OFFICAL AT THE POST OFFICE.

Yesterday morning Tetnoske Tomita, Vice Consul of the Empire of Japan, paid his respects to Postmaster James at the Post Office. He expressed a desire to inspect the workings of the Post Office Department, and was conducted through the several divisions by Superintendent Yeomans, who explained all matters relating to the receipt, distribution, and delivery of mails. The Vice Consul was much interested, and manifested his surprise at the immensity of the work accomplished. The City delivery, postal money department, foreign registry, afforded points of importance which he carefully noted. Tomita speaks the English language very well, and has that quick appreciation and intelligence characteristic of the Japanese. In conversation with a TIMES reporter he expressed an admiration for the United States, and spoke of the uniform courtesy he everywhere received. He said his home was in Shendai, several hundred miles north of Yokohama, to which place he expected to return soon; that he had studied at New-Brunswick, N. J., for several years, and had also carried out, as well as he was able, his instructions from the Japanese Government to thoroughly investigate many subjects of interest in the United States. He spoke of the adoption in Japan, two years ago, of the United States Postal system, and compared its effective working with the primitive system previously followed. By the old way letters were deposited in sort of post-offices in the larger cities to be called for by citizens resident; but the mails were carried by fleet runners from place to place, and distributed as well as possible. He anticipated that the completion of postal treaties between Japan and foreign nations would have an enlightening influence on his countrymen. He seemed to be almost amazed when Superintendent Yeomans informed him that over 1,000,000 letters passed through the New-York office weekly, not including City drop letters. Tomita is at present living in New-York, and what he may have to report at home will be correctly stated without doubt.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

The third annual meeting of the National Association of Professional Base-ball Players will be held at the rooms of the Red Stocking Club, No. 591 Washington street, Boston, to-morrow. They meet for the purpose of revising the constitution and by-laws, as well as to consider the feasibility of adding one more man and inning to our national game. The new code of playing rules which will be presented for adoption has been very carefully prepared by Mr. Chadwick, of Brooklyn. They also propose reducing the admission fee to twenty-five cents. The following are the clubs that will be represented by delegates: Athletic, Atlantic, Boston, Chicago, Hartford, Philadelphia, and Mutual. The ten-men and ten-inning amendment will probably be defeated, as there exists a determined opposition to its adoption by nearly all of the prominent ball-players in this City and Philadelphia.

BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY AND ASSAY OFFICE.

The receipts at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer in this City for the month of February were $41,251,539 57. The balance on hand Jan. 31, ult., was $88,317,881 39. The payments were $35,476,583 31, leaving a balance of $94,092,830 65 for the month. The receipts of Customs for the month were $10,386,565 62, showing a decrease of $2,725,563 21 from the corresponding month last year. The deposits in gold at the United States Assay Office for the month ending Feb. 28, 1874, were $523,000; in silver, including purchases, $411,000, making a total of $934,000. Amount payable in bars, $700,000; in coins, $234,000. Gold bars, stamped, $510,088 91; silver, $235,289 74. Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage, gold $121,056 09, silver, $102,393 09.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

The week closed dull at the Stock Exchange, and there was nothing stirring on the street yesterday. The current rumor that the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company intended to make a new issue of stock was utterly without foundation. Mr. Russell Sage, who represents the company, No. 25 William street, received a dispatch from Mr. S. S. Merrill, of Milwaukee, manager of the road, to the effect that the Wisconsin Senate had passed the Potter bill, regulating the tax on railroads in the State, so amended as to be looked upon favorably by the railroad corporations; and that the Assembly had passed a bill [illegible] with a commission. The transfer-books of the St. Paul Company were closed yesterday at 3 P. M., to be reopened March 3, inst....No new developments were discovered in the McKay case. It is probable that the case will go before the Grand Jury early next week. Operators in railroad stocks are interested in the result of the meeting of locomotive engineers in the West, and the effect on the market of a general strike.

MUNICIPAL RETRENCHMENT.

The members of the Joint Committee on Retrenchment met yesterday, shortly after 12 o'clock, at the offices of the Commissioners of the Department of Docks, to follow up the investigation into the workings of the commission, as commenced on the day previous. Commissioners Westervelt, Gardiner, and Budd were in attendance. The committee consisted of Messrs. McCafferty, Chairman, and Ottendorfer, of the Board of Aldermen, and Messrs. Clancy and Healy, of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. Commissioner Budd said he was prepared, with the other members of the commission, to answer any inquiry or give any explanation to the committee in regard to the management or working of the department. Mr. McCafferty said he had first to state to the commission that, before coming down town, a delegation of working men called upon him and stated that, shortly after the committee's visit at Christopher street dock, the previous day, sixty laboring men had been discharged by order of the commission. He thought it was a rather strange proceeding, and wished an explanation. Commissioner Westervelt, in reply, said the men had not been discharged, but they were suspended because the engineer had not employment for them. This arose owing to the want of material to proceed with the building of the dock. It was expected, however, that they would be continued at the work in about three days. Some documents were then produced, showing the expense of the commission since its organization, four years ago, and Mr. McCafferty remarked that from them it appeared that five Commissioners received $50,000, and the engineers $70,000. Commissioner Budd said since May 3, 1873, this was considerably reduced. Commissioner Gardiner said that all the three Commissioners now received was $12,300, and the department expenses only amounted to $12,555. Since the department came into existence $3,500,000 were collected and turned into the sinking fund. Commissioner Budd said since 1871 bonds to the amount of $3,500,000 were issued; the balance on hand now was $742,613 85; rents placed in the sinking fund, $1,575,087 55, and the actual cost to the City was $1,182,993 60. A great deal of money had been expended in boring and in soundings. By the dismissal of some of the clerical force and a Superintendent the expense account had been reduced by $12,791 24. The salaries of the clerks had also been reduced. Mr. Clancy said the committee did not advocate that kind of retrenchment. It was reported they were the cause of having the working men in the employment of the commission reduced in their wages, as well as having a large number dismissed. This was not so.

Commissioner Westervelt said nobody had been discharged from the works at Christopher street; they were simply suspended; they were told they would have to lay off for two or three days until the piles would arrive, and they were expected in a few days. The contractor was unable to supply the material owing to the ice on the Hudson.

Mr. McCafferty—Why then not reduce the superintendents and engineers as well?

Commissioner Budd—This would be impracticable. There are still a large number of men employed. The gangs were only reduced and the work goes on. This matter of engaging and discharging men is generally left in the hands of Mr. Turner, the engineer.

Mr. Ottendorfer did not see what this matter had to do with the labors of the committee. The committee was appointed to examine and inquire into the workings of this department and see if any retrenchment could be made.

Mr. Clancy said—It had to do with the committee in every way. If there were men to be dismissed, those over them should not be retained.

Commissioner Westervelt said the work was being pushed on with all possible haste.

Commissioner Budd—A contract was had with Dunham & Co. for piles, but it appeared the company was simply the keeper of Ludlow Street Jail and another irresponsible person, and had no material on hand, and the delay was occasioned in getting another contractor; otherwise there would have been plenty of material, and so go on with the work.

Mr. Clancy inquired why the work at Pier No. 1 North River was not being pushed on, and Commissioner Budd said they had just received contracts for supplying granite for that work. There were eighty-two men working there now, and over 100 at Christopher street, and also at Gansevoort street dock.

Mr. McCafferty said the committee would take the documents relating to the expenses with them and examine them, especially in regard to the bill of Commissioners' expenses.

This request having been complied with, the proceedings terminated. The committee will meet on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, at the Department of Public Buildings.

A SINGULAR WILL TO BE CONTESTED.

On the 7th of February Mr. Silas Olmstead, a resident of the town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, died, and left a will devising property estimated to be worth $350,000 to his children and grand-children. After executing the will Mr. Olmstead executed seven codicils, in each of which there are such changes in regard to the disposition of the property as to puzzle a smart lawyer. The seventh and last codicil is the most singular and significant one of the lot, and contains the following clause:

Whereas, it has come to my knowledge that two papers, purporting to be mortgages, signed and sealed by me, have been recorded in the office of the Register of this City and County of New-York, one of which bears date of the 26th day of October, 1870, and was recorded on the 2d day of November of that year, and purports to be executed by me to Cyrus Olmstead, to secure the payment of the sum of $6,000. The other mortgage bears date Oct. 18, 1870, and was recorded the 10th day of said October, and purports to be executed by me to the Union Dime Savings Institute, to secure the payment to it of $10,000. Now, I hereby declare that both of said instruments and the alleged bonds or other obligations therein referred to are forgeries, that each of them is forged, fraudulent, and felonious, executed without my seal, signature, knowledge, or consent, and without any of the money obtained thereon having been received by me, or by any person by my knowledge or consent. And I hereby further declare it to be my will, and I hereby direct, that if any or either of said instruments shall in any manner, or in any event, become or be a charge against me or my estate, in whole or in part, then, in that case, whatever my executors or my estate may have to pay by reason of the said instruments, or any or either of them having been executed, shall be a charge against the share of my son Charles Olmstead, in my estate under my said will, or any codicil to said will, or otherwise in any manner howsoever; and he shall pay and discharge all such liability, and keep and save my executors and my estate harmless and indemnified therefrom, and no part of my estate shall vest in him except subject to the liability hereby declared and created.

STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

During the past week the Police arrested 1,486 persons....There were reported during the past week at the Bureau of Vital Statistics 487 deaths, 494 births, and 187 marriages, showing a decrease of 76 deaths and an increase of 13 births and 33 marriages as compared with the preceding week. Fire Marshal Sheldon reports 23 fires for the week ending at 8 A. M. yesterday involving a loss of $26,520; insurance $164,175. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Accidental, 1; carelessness of occupants, 3; foul chimneys, 3; grease boiling over on stove, 1; kerosene-oil lamp explosion, 1; overheated stove-pipes, 2; overheated stoves, 3; sparks from chimney, 1; sparks from grate, 1; spontaneous combustion of oily rags, 1; soot in chimney taking fire, 1; window curtains and goods in window taking fire from gas-lights, 5.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

The apartments of John Holloway, at No. 571 Washington street, were visited by a sneak-thief on Friday night, during the absence of the family, and $290 worth of wearing apparel was carried off....By the explosion of a gas-pipe a fire was caused in the apartments of Owen O'Rourke, No. 311 Rivington street, but the flames were extinguished before any damage was sustained....Joseph Carpenter, aged twenty-six, fell down stairs at No. 25 Greenwich street yesterday, and sustained serious injuries. He was admitted to Park Hospital....James Morris, aged ten years, of No. 412 West Thirty-eighth street, was stabbed in the left cheek and severely wounded, by a lad named Baily, of No. 437 West Thirty-ninth street, during a quarrel yesterday morning....During a quarrel at No. 141 Elizabeth street, between Henry Mathews and his wife Annie, the former was struck on the head with a tea-pot by his wife and severely wounded. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and his wife was locked up....Geo. Rush, aged eight years, of No. 181 Baxter street, was knocked down yesterday afternoon by a stage, at Broadway and Franklin street, and was severely injured.

POST OFFICE NOTES.

Yesterday was "foreign day" at the Post Office, the shipments by steamer being as follows: Celtic, rates, 27,643; paper bags, 56; Rhein, rates, 26,700; paper bags, 27; Cuba, rates, 1,600; paper bag, 1. Total rates, 55,943; paper bags, 84....Postmaster George W. Fairman, of Philadelphia, has been consulting with Postmaster James, during the past few days, in regard to some means of securing a more rapid transit and delivery of letters between the respective cities of Philadelphia and New-York. There is certainly need of improvement in this respect, and the officials hope to be able to reach the desired end soon.

A POLICE JUSTICE UNDER ARREST.

A bench-warrant for the arrest of Police Justice Thomas Garrett was issued by District Attorney Rawson on Thursday, and placed in the hands of Capt. Blake, of the County Police force. Capt. Blake, after looking for some time for Garrett, found him on Friday evening, and conveyed him to the County Court-house at Richmond, where he was arraigned before Judge Metcalf, who held the prisoner [illegible] indictment found by the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions for misconduct in office. Mr. Samuel R. Brick and Henry Burke, of Stapleton, became his bondsmen. The trial will take place at the April Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

ST. DAVID'S DAY.

The first day of rude, blustering March, the "Mars" month of the Romans, and the "Lenct-Monath" of the Saxons, is dedicated, according to the Roman calendar, to the patron saint of the Cambrians, St. David. From the earliest records of Christian history the first day of March has been observed as a national festive day by the ancient Welsh, and celebrated with appropriate ceremonies congenial to the hospitable disposition of that brave nation. St. David is traditionally reported to have flourished in the time of King Arthur, about the middle of the sixth century, and was the first Archbishop of Saint Davids, an ancient city of the Demete, supposed to be the Maridunum of the Romans, located in the present Pembrokeshire. Tradition says that David, like all prelates of the period, could wield the sword as well as the crosier, and when the cause of his country required it he laid aside the ecclesiastical garments and donned the martial armor of the period. He seems to have been in advance of the age in which he lived, and believed in the more effecacious doctrine of apostolic blows and knocks, rather than the hurling of anathemas at the heads of the thick-sculled Saxons. When an eruption of that ruthless barbarian horde invaded the mountain home of the Cymric race, David doffed his cowl and donned the helmet. It is said that the invasion occurred on the anniversary of the birthday of the prelate, and resolving to signalize the occasion by a standard incident he ordered each of his soldiers to fix a leek in his helmet previous to the commencement of the battle. David achieved a complete victory over the Saxon invaders. In memory of this circumstance the Welsh, wherever resident, still wear a leek in their hats on this day. Though St. David is by some supposed to be the first ecclesiastic of the ancient Welsh Church, long before the arrival of the Saxons in the latter end of the third century, Germanus, Bishop of Auxerre, who visited Britain to extirpate the Pelagian heresy, founded several schools in Wales, among which those of Dubricius, Bishop of Dandorff, and Iltutus, a learned prelate, were most famous. This Dubricius, probably the original David, was afterward Archbishop of Coerleon. The See of St. David's was filled by the most eminent divines of the ancient British Church. Aserius, who died in 893, was celebrated alike for his piety and learning. He wrote a life of Alfred the Great, a work free from the visionary dialogue between that monarch and St. Cuthbert. The book was first published by Archbishop Parker in the old Saxon character, and was afterward reproduced by Mr. Wise, Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. When the race of Owen Tudor gave Kings to the English throne the custom of wearing the leek was observed by royalty, and if we are to believe Shakespeare, who does not appear to be an ardent admirer of the Welsh, it was in fashion long before the Tudors ruled in Britain.

In Shakespeare's "Henry V.," act v., scene 1, where the valiant *Pistol* meets *Henry*, the former asks:

"Art thou of Cornish crew?"
King H.—No, I am a Welshman.
Pistol—Knowest thou *Fluellen*? * * * Tell him I'll knock his leek about his pate upon St. David's Day.
King H.—Do not you wear your dagger in your cap that day, lest he knock that about yours.

Fluellen—a Dugald Dalgetty of his time—tells the King, after the fight at Agincourt, alluding to a former victory of the Black Prince:

"If your Majesty is remembered of it, the Welshmen did good service in a garden where leeks did grow, wearing leeks in their Monmouth caps, which your Majesty knows to this hour is an honorable badge of the service, and I do believe your Majesty takes no scorn to wear the leek upon St. Tavid's Day."
King H.—I wear it for a memorable honor. For I am a Welshman, you know, good countryman.
Fluellen—All the water in the Wey cannot wash your Majesty's Welsh plood out of your pody.

This would appear, according to the *Fluellen* theory, to be the origin of wearing the leek.

Again, in act v., scene 1:

Gower—Nay, that's right; but only wear your leek to-day, St. David's Day is past.

The valiant *Fluellen* then recounts the threat of the ancient *Pistol*, who immediately enters upon the scene, and is saluted by *Fluellen*: "Got pless you, ancient *Pistol*, you scurvy, lousy knave, Got pless you!" and then occurs the humorous episode of *Fluellen* making the bombastic *Pistol* eat the leek. The humiliated ancient threatens that "All hell shall stir for this," when

Gower—Go to; you are a counterfeit, cowardly knave. Will you mock at an ancient tradition—begun upon an honorable respect, and worn as a memorable trophy of predeceased valor—and dare avouch in your deeds any of your words? &c.

Whatever be the origin of the old custom, the Welsh residents of this City are determined to honor the occasion in a manner worthy of their sires. The Society of Ancient Britons will hold a meeting to-morrow, at Co-operative Hall, No. 214 Bowery, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. The St. David's Society will meet at the same place at 2 P. M. for a like purpose, after which both organizations will hold a special session to complete arrangements for the anniversary dinner, to be held in the evening. On Wednesday, the Cambrian ladies will celebrate St. David's Day at the Thirteenth street Welsh Presbyterian Church, by a tea-party and social reunion. Speeches appropriate to the festival will be delivered by Dr. Roberts, of Elizabeth, N. J., and Mr. J. T. Davis.

ANOTHER OF THE MASKED BURGLARS HELD FOR TRIAL.

Yesterday afternoon Robert Hurley had an examination before Justice Brinckerhoff, at Jamaica, Long Island, and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury, upon the charge of being one of the masked robbers who bound the night watchman, Robert Beatty, and stole a large sum of money from the safe in the office of the stables of the East New-York and Jamaica Horse Railroad on the night of Dec. 19 last. Hurley has been under arrest for several weeks past, on the charge of robbing a store on Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, but was discharged for lack of sufficient evidence. Meantime, however, Beatty had seen him, and positively identified him as one of the car-stable robbers, and he was accordingly taken to Jamaica.

FIRE IN CHAMBERS STREET.

At 3:15 yesterday afternoon a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the five-story building No. 119 Chambers street, which, together with the third floor, is occupied by Chase & Talmage, dealers in paper patterns, caused by a boy who was engaged in sweeping up the floor treading upon a friction match, which ignited and set fire to the sweepings. Before the firemen could succeed in extinguishing the flames, the stock on the premises was damaged to the extent of $8,000; insured. The first floor is occupied by Chas. F. Benedict as a drinking saloon; damage to fixtures, $500. Chas. A. Wilson, dealer in children's carriages, occupied the second and fifth floors; damage, $1,000; no insurance. The building is owned by Wm. B. Bend, and is damaged to the extent of $1,500; insured.

STABBING AFFRAY AT HUNTER'S POINT.

At 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, as Daniel Hogan was sitting in the bridge-house attached to the Hunter's Point draw-bridge, over Newtown Creek, a young man named James Callahan, bartender by profession, entered the room, and drawing an ordinary jack-knife, he stepped up to Hogan, and with the words "I am going to kill you!" deliberately stabbed him in the face, just below the cheek-bone, inflicting a bad wound. Callahan was perfectly sober, and no cause can possibly be assigned for the assault. There had been no words between the men, who had always been upon the most friendly terms. Dr. Sennler examined the wound, and found that about one-half of the knife-blade had been broken off, and was embedded in the bones which he succeeded in removing with much difficulty. Callahan was at once seized and placed in custody, followed by a noisy rabble of men and boys.

CASTLE GARDEN STATISTICS.

The arrivals of emigrants at Castle Garden for the week ending last night were 674, as received from the following-named steamers: Rhine, Bremen, 129; Celtic, Liverpool, 90; France, London, 44; City of Brussels, Liverpool, 161; Cuba, Liverpool, 107; Alsatia, Glasgow, 56; Macedonia, Glasgow, 6; Hammonia, Hamburg, 93. The last three named arrived yesterday.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

While Chas. Herman, of No. 206 West Thirtieth street, and Nathan Drey, of No. 204 West Thirtieth street, were examining a loaded revolver, at the residence of the former, yesterday morning, the pistol, which was in the hands of Drey, was accidentally discharged. Herman was shot in the left breast, and was dangerously wounded. He was attended at his home by a surgeon, and, as he stated that the occurrence was purely accidental, Drey was not arrested.

BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS.

During the past week voluntary petitions were filed in bankruptcy by Lucius W. Maltby, William Goodenough, and Benjamin C. Nichols. Adjudications were made in the involuntary cases of John S. Bancroft, Philip H. Krauth, Isaac Goldstein, Henry Goldstein, and Frank J. Bang.

THE "CHAIN-GANG."

The following-named prisoners were removed from the Tombs during the past week, and taken to Sing Sing in charge of Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: Charles Proctor, burglary, four years and six months; Charles Fowler, burglary, four years and six months; James Lennon, burglary, six years and nine months; John Keeffe, manslaughter fourth degree, two years; John Smith, grand larceny, two years and six months; William Moffatt, grand larceny, two years; William H. Johnson, burglary, two years and six months; Alfred Brown, burglary, two years and six months; Alexander W. Reid, burglary, two years and six months; Patrick Slattery, assault and battery, seven years and six months; John Broderick, false pretences, one year; Robert Henry, burglary, two years and six months; George Farley, burglary, two years and six months; Lewis Shalt, grand larceny, five years, and Rebecca A. French, grand larceny, four years and six months.

THE HUDSON.

INTERRUPTION OF TRAVEL BY ICE.

Navigation through to Poughkeepsie has been suspended since Thursday by an ice blockade on the Hudson River, opposite Cold Spring, a few miles this side of Newburg. Reports received yesterday state that an impenetrable mass of ice, more than two feet in thickness and stretching clear across the Hudson, has accumulated at the entrance to the Highlands. The barge Minnisink, of Homer, Ramsdell & Co.'s line, which arrived here on Thursday evening, was the last vessel to make the trip through from Poughkeepsie. The barge Susquehanna, belonging to the same line, and the steamer D. S. Miller, have been laid up at Newburg since Thursday, and were unable to penetrate the ice at last accounts. The ice blockade at Cold Spring is said to be the only obstruction to navigation between New-York and Poughkeepsie, and it is thought that a heavy wind and strong tide may have the effect of clearing a passage-way. Owing to the obstructions in the Hudson opposite Cold Spring, as far as could be ascertained, no barges left the City for Newburg yesterday. Some passenger steamers continue to run to Haverstraw and Sing Sing. Above the latter point considerable floating ice of variable thickness is encountered in the river, but not enough to seriously impede navigation. It is expected that by Monday night navigation through to Poughkeepsie will be resumed. In the meantime much freight has accumulated at the several barge offices awaiting transportation.

STOWED AWAY IN BARRELS.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE OF TWELVE CUBAN REFUGEES FROM HAVANA.

A Cuban gentleman, who arrived in this City yesterday, gives the following account of his escape from the hands of the Spaniards in the City of Havana. Last month he was drafted into the army under the new Conscription law, and, together with some 300 others, all Cubans, was confined in the barracks known as the Cuartel de la Fuerza, in the Plaza de Armas, in the City of Havana. Within a few days they were to be sent to the front to fight against their fellow-countrymen, and although the chances were desperate, some of them determined to effect their escape. In order to gain communication with their friends outside, they began to study the dispositions of the sentinels who were put over them. Among these was one who was fond of his *aguadiente*, and the conspirators gave him many little presents to buy liquor to secure his favor. They began by asking him to let two or three go out at a time for a walk, and were always prompt in their return at the hour agreed upon. Then they spoke to a Catalan about getting away from the island. At last they learned that on a certain day a steamer would sail for a port in the United States, and the Catalan agreed to put them on board. At 8 o'clock that night the favorite sentinel was on post, and they asked permission to take an airing. It was granted, and thirteen of them were allowed to pass out, under a promise to return at 10 o'clock, in time for roll-call. As soon as they found themselves in the street each went to his home. Then, according to appointment, they met the Catalan in a coffee-house. He conveyed them, in parties of three and four at a time, to the steamer. When they were all on board they paid him what they had agreed upon, $125 in currency each. The Captain of the steamer then informed them that as he was exposed to a fine of $500 for every passenger found on board without a passport, he would have to charge them $68 in gold a piece, and that they would have to promise to submit to any precautionary measure he should see fit to adopt. This they agreed to, and the Captain then said, "Now, gentlemen, you will have to get into barrels and be headed up and put with the rest of the cargo." Thirteen flour-barrels, filled with oranges, were then emptied, and the Cubans got into them; the heads of the barrels were then replaced and secured, and they were then put in tiers with many other barrels of oranges on top of them. One poor refugee was too fat, and could not manage to squeeze himself into the barrel. This unfortunate had to go ashore, as the Captain was afraid to carry him in any other way. The hold of the vessel was suffocatingly hot, and the wretched passengers suffered untold tortures in the barrels. They were stowed away at 12 o'clock, and the steamer did not leave until 4. Every little while the Captain would go into the hold and say: "We'll start in a few minutes now," but for four hours did the torture last. One of them called out from his barrel that he could not bear it, and that he must be let out. The others adjured him to hold his peace, as their safety depended on his fortitude. He consented to make a new effort, and to try to stand it a little longer. While they were anxiously awaiting the sailing of the vessel they heard the Police officers come on board. They went down into the hold of the vessel, and carefully searched every nook and corner for stowaways. They opened several barrels, but finding nothing but oranges, at last came to the conclusion that all was right, and went ashore. When the vessel got outside of "the Morro," the refugees were released, more dead than alive. Some of them were so badly cramped that they could not assume an erect position for many days afterward. For obvious reasons the names of of the refugees, nor the name and date of the sailing of the steamer, are not given. The gentleman who arrived here yesterday brings letters for a Cuban General, Villegas, and for other prominent Cubans in New-York.

TRIAL OF JAMES C. KING FOR MURDER.

The slow process of obtaining a jury in the case of James C. King, charged with the murder of Anthony F. O'Neil, was continued in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady. Of some fifty jurors who answered to their names out of 100 summoned, but one additional juror, Mr. Surville J. Delan, jeweler, of No. 42 Seventh street, was found to be acceptable and sworn in. Of those rejected, a very large proportion had formed such a prejudice against the plea of insanity as to render them incapable of weighing the testimony on that point with impartiality, or with such impartiality as they would receive testimony bearing on any other line of defense. Others had formed opinions which they believed a reasonable amount of testimony could not remove, and were thereby disqualified. A new panel of jurors was ordered for Monday, from which it is expected the two remaining jurors will be selected. The court was adjourned to Monday, at 10:30 o'clock, A. M.

HELD FOR THE GRAND JURY.

John S. Woods, cook of the American ship Nelly Ware, was yesterday held to await the action of the Grand Jury by United States Commissioner Shields. He is charged with a violation of the Shipping act in refusing to do his duty. He says that he was required to make clam-chowder for twenty men out of twenty-five clams and a pint of soup, a feat beyond the range of his culinary skill.

A MASKED BURGLAR SENTENCED TO TWENTY YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

Dennis Brady, the masked robber, found guilty of being concerned in the Post robbery, near the Village of Catskill, was sentenced yesterday morning to twenty years' imprisonment in the Clinton County Prison. Charles Hobb, indicted for being concerned in the same robbery, proved an alibi, and a nolle prosequi was entered in his case, and the prisoner discharged. The court is now drawing a jury for the Woltz murder case.

THE EXCISE BOARD.

The very perceptible decrease in the number of applications for licenses made to the Excise Board during the week ending Saturday, as compared with the number reported any one week since Jan. 1, would lead to the supposition that the temperance crusade has had the very decided effect of dampening the ardor of aspirants to "rum-hole" proprietorship. The following is a statement of the business transacted by the board last week: On Tuesday, seventeen applications were made, for which $1,022 50 were received; on Wednesday, four applications, amount received, $290; on Thursday, four applications, amount, $250; on Friday, eight applications, amount, $600; on Saturday, four applications, amount, $290. Total number of applications for the week, 37; total amount received, $2,452 50. Total number of applications since June 1, 1873, to date, 7,385; total amount received with same, $559,311 44. Twenty-three licenses were granted last week, and three refused. Money returned for rejected applications, $990.

STATION-HOUSE LODGERS.

The following table shows the number of persons accommodated with lodgings at the various Police stations in this City during the past week:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Saturday, Feb. 21	777	222	999
Sunday, Feb. 22	809	214	1,023
Monday, Feb. 23	758	223	981
Tuesday, Feb. 24	862	242	1,104
Wednesday, Feb. 25	816	230	1,046
Thursday, Feb. 26	827	221	1,048
Friday, Feb. 27	748	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	5,597	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 28.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HYDE, of Missouri, from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the Georgia contested-election case, that Mr. Rawls, the sitting member, is not entitled to the seat, and that Mr. Sloan, the contestant, is. A minority report, taking the adverse position, was made by Mr. Speer, of Pennsylvania.

The reports are to be called up hereafter.

Committees were called for reports of a private character.

IMPROVEMENT OF HARVESTING MACHINES.

A bill reported from the Patent Committee giving validity to the extension of letters patent for an invention by McClintock Young in the improvement of harvesting machines, gave rise to discussion. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Conger, of Michigan; Eames, of Rhode Island; Smart, of New-York; Sayler, of Indiana, and Parker, of New-Hampshire, members of the Patent Committee, and by Messrs. G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts; Page, of California, and McDill, of Iowa, and was opposed by Messrs. Wilson, of Iowa; Luttrell, of California, and Cannon, of Illinois. It appears from the argument that the bill was simply intended to be curative of a possible defect in the extension of the patent, it being questionable whether it was signed within the time limited by the Patent law. It appeared also that the improvement is in use in the McCormick machines, and will have to be paid for by McCormick. Finally after a long discussion the bill was passed.

DILATORY MOTIONS AND FILIBUSTERING SPEECHES.

After a struggle between the opposing propositions—one, made by Mr. Hawley, of Illinois, to go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, and the other, made by Mr. E. H. Roberts, of New-York, to go into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message for the purpose of general debate—the yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, on Mr. Hawley's motion, with the remark that the day would be wasted anyhow, to which remark Mr. G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, took exception as being unparliamentary; but Mr. Randall made the retort that that gentleman (Mr. Hoar) was wasting time by such technicalities. The yeas and nays were ordered, and then two other dilatory motions were interposed, on which the yeas and nays were also ordered. Neither side would yield to the other. Those who wanted to go on with private business did not want to hear written essays read, and those who had such essays prepared, thought that private business was of very little importance, and so the Clerk went on calling the roll for the yeas and nays.

At the conclusion of the first roll-call there was an effort to reconcile conflicting wishes. Mr. HAWLEY, of Illinois, withdrew his motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, and yielded to the counter proposition to go into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message for miscellaneous debate. The other opponents of that Saturday entertainment were not for yielding, and demanded the yeas and nays on Mr. Roberts' motion.

Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, followed this with a motion to adjourn, and a majority, on a rising vote, being against adjournment, demanded the yeas and nays. In the meantime Mr. BANNING, of Ohio, presented the petition of the Archbishop of Cincinnati, Gov. Noyes, and other leading citizens of Ohio, for the release of Edward Condon, of Cincinnati, the last American Fenian detained in prison in England, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, stated his reason for moving to adjourn. It was that when it was proposed by the Chairman of the Committee on Claims (Mr. Hawley, of Illinois,) to go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, gentlemen on the Democratic side of the House interposed filibustering motions, and one gentleman (Mr. Randall) had stated that unless there was an agreement to devote the rest of the day to debate no business whatever should be done. While that threat had been hanging over the House, an agreement had been apparently entered into that all the motions should be withdrawn and the remainder of the day taken up with debate.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, stated that no threat had been made, and that his remark had no such meaning.

Mr. WILLARD, went on to say that it did not seem becoming for the House to allow a minority to determine the order of business, and for that reason he thought that those who were opposed to having the day devoted to speech-making, had the same right to filibuster against it as the other side had to filibuster against the regular order of business. He would not, however, press his opposition any further.

All opposition having been thus withdrawn or overcome, the House, at 3:30, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Todd, of Pennsylvania, in the chair, on the President's Message.

ARRAIGNING THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Mr. BROWN, of Kentucky, read a speech arraigning the Republican Party for its political and financial sins.

At the close of Mr. Brown's speech Mr. RAINEY, of South Carolina, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter written by Mr. Brown to the Louisville *Courier* in 1861, tending to show that his loyalty to the Union was not at that period a distinguishing feature of his character.

Mr. MILLIKEN, of Kentucky, followed with a written speech against the Educational bill.

MR. MELLISH'S CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. MELLISH, of New-York, addressed the House in support of his bill to provide the money of the United States, and regulate its value. He claimed the currency thereby provided would be as valuable as money for all the reasons that make gold and silver valuable, with the additional advantage that it cannot be raised in gross amount, except by deliberate act of the sovereignty, nor be drawn away from the country by outside financial incidents and conditions.

Several other members asked and obtained leave to have their speeches printed without being delivered, and then, at 5 o'clock, the House adjourned.

THE VACANT POLICE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Every day brings a new difficulty in connection with the vacant Police Commissionership. The Mayor, stolid and unreliable, as usual, is anxious to preserve the former character and complexion of the board, with Oliver Charlick virtually at its head. Not only is he desirous of doing this, but it is said by his friends that the only condition upon which the nomination can be had at his hands is by making a pledge to vote for the retention of George W. Matsell as Superintendent. This pledge is to be exacted to the last, and unless it is made the Mayor, according to a common report, is to send in names to the Board of Aldermen with a view to have them rejected. Some of them have been made aware of his plans. One Alderman, after leaving the Mayor's Office yesterday, said that the board could not be used to carry out the schemes of anybody, and that any bargain the Mayor might make would be rigidly scrutinized.

Three new candidates are to be added to the list published yesterday, namely, Col. Joel W. Mason, Capt. Charles N. Brockett, and Nelson Crawford. Their applications were filed with Col. Farrell, the Mayor's Private Secretary. Mr. John Morrissey is an aspirant for the office, notwithstanding the unauthorized denial of the fact. Yesterday Mr. Morrissey met Mr. George Quintard and fervently pleaded with him to use his influence with Mayor Havemeyer in his behalf. Mr. Quintard replied that Mr. Morrissey could command his humble services, and he added that he hoped they would prove successful.

THE INDUSTRIAL POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Industrial Political Association met last evening at Masonic Hall, William F. Ford, presiding. After the disposal of regular business Counselor Tomlinson, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, reported the following resolutions, which were accordingly adopted:

Resolved, That while all citizens are impatient for rapid transit, we respectfully recommend that the Legislature incorporate in any and all bills introduced before that body for that purpose, the provisions that all roads in the City of New-York be constructed exclusively by the Municipality, in its interest, and at its expense, and that in no contingency they be permitted to be owned or controlled by a private corporation.

Resolved, That if the Legislature do not adopt this policy, the question be immediately submitted to the people.

Resolved, That it would not have been inappropriate for some member of the Assembly from New-York City to have represented to the State that its citizens are competent and able to construct a rapid transit line without the aid of monopolists.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Speaker of the Assembly, with the earnest request that he cause them to be brought to the attention of the House.

Mr. Tomlinson was authorized to send a copy of the above resolutions to the Speaker of the House at Albany.

THEATRICAL TROUBLES.

A suit for $30,000 has been commenced in the United States Circuit Court by Charles Morton against Henry C. Jarrett and Henry D. Palmer. The declaration of the plaintiff sets forth that he had contracted with the defendants to engage a company of theatrical artists, consisting principally of his opera bouffe company, to play at Niblo's Garden Theatre from Feb. 2 to April 13, 1874. The operas to be performed were "Genevieve de Brabant," "Fleur de Lys," and "L'Oriel au Chiparie." Miss Soldine was to be the principal artiste. This contract was afterward canceled by Jarrett and Palmer, whereby plaintiff complains that he sustained damages to the amount claimed. The defense is that Jarrett and Palmer, finding that the project would not pay, owing to the panic which prevailed at the time, immediately notified the plaintiff of that fact.

A PRIZE-FIGHT.

To-day "Jem" Turner, of New-Orleans, and Jack Boylan, a well-known Irish pugilist, are to fight, near this City, for $500. The match was arranged on Friday, as reported by THE TIMES yesterday. The pugilists and their backers met yesterday, when they posted the balance of the stakes and [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 1, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, one door west of Third avenue, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

Evidence of a very important character was taken yesterday by the Assembly Investigating Committee. When a City scow sinks at the precise spot where it becomes of great value to CHARLICK as a bulk-head, it is reasonable to infer that a very improper use is made of public property. But suspicious and important as is this fact brought out in the testimony yesterday, the statements made by the expert, who has had eight years' experience, are even more damaging, and we hope none of our readers will fail to peruse them. We are beginning to get at the facts, and a very ugly look they have. The Commissioners claim to have removed last year 1,148,430 loads of refuse, but it appears that the City thoroughly cleaned would produce only 850,000. This is a discrepancy which requires explanation. This expert further states that the sum of $850,000 is ample to do the work, but the Commissioners received last year $1,468,000. They did not clean the streets any better than BROWN did for $478,000, and the public will insist upon knowing what they did with this surplus of nearly a million of dollars. This is a task the committee must accomplish, and we are sure, from the zeal and skill thus far displayed in this investigation, that everything possible will be done to get the whole truth.

Another task should be undertaken by the committee. At the session preceding that of yesterday Inspector THORNE testified that there was no money to pay for removing snow from the streets, and intimated it was impossible, without a special appropriation, to do it. Before the committee again assembled THORNE did remove the snow from several miles of streets to accommodate the funeral procession of a Police Commissioner. He actually did what he testified there was no money to do, and what he thought it was impossible to do. In a few hours he thoroughly cleaned Broadway to Fourteenth street, and Fifth avenue from Fourteenth street to Forty-second street. Now, let Inspector THORNE be recalled and explain where he got the money for this job, and how he managed to perform an impossibility. Also, let him state whether he intends to wait until another Commissioner dies before he repeats the achievement which amazed and gratified the City. There is yet a vast field of interesting discovery before the committee, and we hope it will not be abandoned until all its mysteries are solved.

Public opinion will fully justify the Coroner in committing Detective LEAHY to await the action of the Grand Jury for the killing of MCNAMARA. The duty of the Coroner was confined to inquiring how the deceased came to his death, and, it being admitted that death was caused by a pistol shot fired by the detective, there was nothing to be done but send the officer to the Tombs to await further proceedings. The merits of the case have yet to appear, and justice requires that final judgment shall be suspended until it can be based upon a knowledge of all the facts. There have been some remarks upon the case founded upon what may prove to be falsehoods. That the act of LEAHY can be justified we do not believe; but to brand him and his companions as willful murderers because of the unfortunate affair in which they became involved, is not the way to serve the cause of public justice. It should not be forgotten that the officers were honestly searching for a desperate murderer, and had reason to believe themselves to be in deadly peril at the moment the shot was fired. That fact does not justify, nor even excuse, the act of LEAHY, but it certainly affords no warrant for declaring that the detectives were engaged in a murderous foray. The case is one that, in all its aspects, conspicuously belongs to the courts.

Congress relapsed yesterday into a bad habit, and we are again afflicted with "general debate as in Committee of the Whole." Several members, we are told, asked and obtained leave to print in the *Record* speeches which they did not deliver. These speeches, which Congressmen never hear and most likely never read, go to the country at the public expense, and it is time the members began to see that there is a fraud in the matter which is in no wise creditable to them. But the only way, we fear, to put an end to it is to stop these Saturday sessions when members appear with written speeches upon everything in general and nothing in particular. Yesterday, for example, Mr. BROWN went through a long denunciation of the Civil Rights bill, and Mr. MELLISH had something more to say about finances. The views of these gentlemen upon these subjects may be of some consequence to themselves, and possibly to their immediate constituents, but they are of small importance to the general public.

A sensible conclusion has been reached by the House Committee on Patents in the determination announced yesterday to report no more bills for extensions, but, in cases of merit, to report an enabling act placing the matter before the Commissioner of Patents. If Congress has the good sense to acquiesce in this decision, the most powerful lobby which infests Washington will be driven out, and the legislative atmosphere greatly purified. There is hardly a time during the session when a lobby is not at work for the extension of a patent, and in some cases great demoralization has come from this agency. The question of the extension of a patent is one that properly belongs to the Commissioner, who certainly has more time than Congress to hear all the evidence, and is more likely to reach a correct conclusion. A long-needed reform is contemplated by the action of the House Committee, and we hope that no more of this patent extension business will be inflicted upon Congress.

Gen. SHERMAN strikes hard with sword or pen, but in his recent letter to Ex-Gov. DAVIS, of Texas, in reference to the case of SATANTA and BIG TREE, he strikes somewhat wildly. The General has the right to believe, as he declares he does, that these chiefs "will have their revenge, if they have not already had it," but it is in questionable taste for him to say to a prominent citizen or anybody else that if these Indians "are to have scalps, yours is the first which should be taken." Gen. SHERMAN has evidently lost his temper in this matter, and with it his discretion. He should certainly know that the responsibility for the release of SATANTA and BIG TREE did not rest with Gov. DAVIS. Nor has it yet appeared that a mistaken policy was pursued in regard to these Indians. To have hanged them would, beyond all question, have caused greater disturbance on the frontier than their release has occasioned. The country has the most profound admiration and gratitude for Gen. SHERMAN, but there is a general opinion that the Indians can be much more economically managed for the best interests of themselves and the nation without being brought strictly under the control of the War Department.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

One of the most remarkable criminal trials of modern times has come to a close. In duration it stands without any parallel in the annals of justice, and its cost will be as great as that of a third-rate war. But, perhaps, the most remarkable feature about the Tichborne case is the insight it affords into the depths of human gullibility. The "claimant," who has just got his deserts in a sentence of fourteen years' penal servitude, might be justly enough called a vulgar impostor were his career of perjury and fraud not lifted above the commonplace by the number and character of the people whom he contrived to take in. By what process of reflection this man CASTRO, or ORTON, first arrived at the determination of personating the lost heir to one of the most valuable estates in England has not been very clearly indicated. He had lived in Brazil about the time when ROGER TICHBORNE was traveling there, but it is hardly conceivable that he had ever met him. If he did, the almost heroic impudence of the personation which he resolved ten years later to carry out, comes out in still stronger relief. For, in physique ROGER TICHBORNE differed from the claimant, as was tersely remarked by a tenant on the estates, "as a cart-horse does from a race-horse," and all through the character, habits, and education of the pair ran the same radical difference. In spite of the enormous dissimilarity between the two men, there were chance resemblances of face and feature which may have been remarkable enough to attract the attention of some of the rather mixed company of retainers or boon companions who had helped ROGER TICHBORNE to spend his money in South America. A suggestion of the resemblances which undoubtedly existed somewhere between the "mountain of flesh" known as the claimant and the unusually lean cavalry officer whom he personated, may have found its way into the mind of the former before leaving South America. If it did, it germinated into a fixed resolve under the influence of the advertisements still circulating in the Australian newspapers ten years after the lost heir had gone down in the *Bella*.

In whatever way the resolve was formed, the Wagga-Wagga butcher found, from the moment he exhibited a fondness for cutting on benches the initials "R. C. T.," no lack of willing converts to his claims. The advertisements supplied him with a few details about the real ROGER to start with, a *Baronetage* that he found in the public library and an obituary in the *Illustrated London News* materially added to his stock in trade. The local attorney and his principal of the intelligence office at Sydney, had the inducement of a large prospective reward to make them believe they had "spotted" the right man, and the letters of ROGER TICHBORNE's mother, with whom the recovery of her lost son had become a perfect monomania, supplied many invaluable details to the pretender. An old colored servant of the TICHBORNE family was providentially found in Sydney, as also a gardener who had been employed on the estates. The claimant was already well enough read up in his part to convince these men that he was the true ROGER, and he was able by that time to make it a profitable thing for them to hold fast to that belief. With such invaluable aids to the reading up of his part, he contrived to puzzle, by the extent of his knowledge of Tichborne affairs, many friends of the family in England, and in a variety of ways he succeeded in convincing others of his identity. It never seems to have occurred to these people, nor to the thousands who have since then become adherents of the claimant, that it was his business to account for the innumerable points on which he revealed a history and an experience totally at variance with that of the real ROGER, and that it was not theirs to explain how he came to be acquainted with so many things which were true of the man he personated. The true ROGER had spent the first eleven years of his life in France, and had learned French as his mother tongue—the pretended ROGER could not speak a word of that language; the letters of ROGER TICHBORNE were not faultless specimens of literary composition, but they were written in the style of a man familiar with the English of good society—the letters of the claimant strongly resembled in style those of the late lamented FISK, Jr., in their noble disregard of the true place of capital letters, and were clearly the work of an Englishman of the lower ranks by their perverse transposition of the aspirate. In short, the man who was drowned in the *Bella* had the stamp of the aristocrat even on his numerous faults; while the man who turned up to claim his inheritance was plebeian to the core.

Yet all the crushing weight of testimony against the claimant was more than balanced in many people's mind by the fact that the Dowager Lady TICHBORNE had recognized him as her son. Certainly no novelist ever ventured to pen so improbable an incident as this same recognition. Lady TICHBORNE told her two half brothers that she was prepared to swear to the identity of the claimant before she had seen him, and quarreled with them both because they urged her to be careful of deception, and pointed out that the style and handwriting of the letters of the pretended ROGER were as unlike those of the real one as could well be imagined. The "recognition" took place in Paris in this wise: Lady TICHBORNE went to the hotel where her supposed son was staying, and found him lying on the top of his bed with his clothes on, and his face turned away from the light. She stooped over and kissed him, remarking, "Ah, his face is like his father's, and his ears are like his uncle's." The "long-lost son" did not turn round, did not even say a word, apparently, and yet the three witnesses of this interview seem to have been able to keep their gravity.

It is but justice to the claimant to say that he did not always play his part so indifferently. On the civil trial he stood a twenty-four days' cross-examination with the same stolid composure that he seems to have shown on receiving sentence yesterday. The man is in many respects a psychological curiosity, and could he be induced to write a perfectly honest history of his career his name would be "the rage" for still another season. In the course of his scanty reading he seems to have been a good deal struck with a passage in Miss BRADDON's *Aurora Floyd*. At least, he entered in his pocket-book, when in Australia, the following homely paraphrase of the passage: "Some men has plenty money and no brains, and some men has plenty brains and no money. Surely men with plenty money and no brains were made for men with plenty brains and no money." The quotation may not exactly fit the claimant's case, but it is satisfactory to find that a man who modeled his life on that text has furnished an appropriate commentary to it by ending his career in the hulks.

SERVANTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A recent republication, entitled "French Home Life," contains a very interesting chapter on servants. The writer compares the servants of England with those of France, very much to the disadvantage of the former. English servants he declares to be able to do only one kind of work, and not able to do that one kind well. They are formal, respectful, and even servile in manner before their employers' faces, but entertain no sincere respect either for their calling, or for those to whom they are engaged. They are punctilious as to any duties except certain precisely-defined ones, but have no pride in the performance of what they undertake; are absurdly exacting and jealous, and proportionately stupid. The servants of France, on the other hand, though less respectful in behavior, are very faithful, easily adapt themselves to the peculiar conditions of their employment, are quick in acquiring new functions, and have a sincere interest in doing what is set them to do rapidly and thoroughly. On the score of honesty he finds not very much difference between the two classes, but in respect of economy, he awards the palm to a French servant, even though a dishonest one, as compared with an English servant, even though honest. This superiority of the French he attributes in part to the natural capacity of the race for learning, on account of their imitativeness, their activity, and their cheerful habit of "getting on" with whatever lot they may be cast in. But, curiously enough, he attributes the greater share of their superiority to the democratic ideas which, since the great revolution—there have been so many revolutions in France that some distinguishing adjective is needed—have prevailed in that country. The French servant, he reasons, accepts his relations to his master with readiness because he knows that as citizens they are acknowledged equals, and that the temporary control exercised by the master is no sign of real inferiority on the part of the servant. There is no discontent, because the ultimate object of the aspirations of the lower classes in England—political equality—has been attained, and is assured beyond all danger of disturbance or reversal.

The portion of the writer's reasoning last alluded to affords little comfort to American housewives. We have as pronounced and secure political equality in this country as they have in France, and our servants ought to be inspired by as cheerful submission to their position, and as hearty a zeal in the performance of its duties. It is true that our women have still the goal of political equality before them; but so have those of France, and the writer applies his theory with no qualification on account of sex. If, therefore, the only good servants in the world are furnished by a democratic constitution of society, our own condition is hopeless. It is at least certain that we must look for improvement from some of the other causes which have brought about the paradisiacal condition of things which exists in France. We have opened wide the doors to every "race, kindred, tongue, and people," and left them absolutely nothing to wish for. We have even demonstrated by the most convincing method—that of actual practice—that we are ready to give over our richest cities and our most powerful political departments to the class who mainly furnish us with our servants, and they still continue the antipodes of the French servants. They are incapable, exacting, fickle, wasteful, disrespectful, obstinate, and ignorant. Of course there are exceptions; but we presume that few of our readers will deny that the rule is correctly stated.

What, then, is the difficulty? We take it to be largely due to the difference in the classes from which the servants in this country and those in France are drawn. French servants are so in fact as well as in name. Their ranks are recruited from among the French people. The children of servants expect to become servants themselves. They do not consider it any discredit to them that they do, and they expect, also, to serve their own countrymen, between whom and them there is a certain community of feeling which we cannot so readily create. If demand can elicit supply we shall some time or other have good American servants. The employments to which American girls now flock are likely sooner or later to become crowded, while the need of good servants is as constantly increasing. Under the stern pressure of necessity, the prejudice against the position of domestic employes would seem to be likely to give way. When it once begins to do so the causes of the prejudice will also yield. By action and reaction employers and employed will gradually improve their relations to each other. Better servants will win consideration, and repay respect in turn. And when once the process begins it will affect all servants of whatever race.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL PREACHERS.

Nearly every year we hear that a movement either has been, or is about to be, "inaugurated," looking to the abolition of the rule in the Methodist Episcopal Church which provides that the terms of ministers in cities, towns, villages, and districts shall not exceed three years. In the preachers' associations the question has been discussed over and over again, but thus far, although such a change would tend to increase the comfort of clergymen, the efforts of the dissatisfied ones have not proved strong enough to do battle successfully with the spirit of self-sacrifice which usually prevails at the annual conferences. At a recent meeting of the Newark (N. J.) preachers this subject was brought under discussion once more. Rev. Mr. QUATTLANDER, it appears, is a very earnest advocate for an alteration of the rule. He, however, does not bring to his aid any new reasons for a change. Following in the track of others, he asserts that under the present system it is almost impossible to build up churches having strength enough in them to compete with those of denominations that are uninfluenced by a like drawback. He has evidently been put out of patience by the annoyances incident to frequent removal, as, for example, the sale of furniture at half-price, the wear and tear of trunks, and the loss of articles of value.

It is, of course, very trying to clergymen, and particularly to clergymen with families, to have to break up camp at the end of every three years, but nevertheless, it by no means follows that the system which demands such sacrifices of them should be abolished. This much, at least, can be said of Methodist preachers, that they are among the most earnest and enthusiastic of the ministers of the Gospel. But the most well-meaning clergyman, lacking the power to render his prayers and arguments attractive, would not be able to keep an average congregation together longer than three years, or for even that length of time, if there were no prospect of having him then replaced. Many "church quarrels" have originated through the desire on the part of portions of congregations, the more intelligent perhaps, if not the more pious, to see the last of "uninteresting clergymen." It used to be said of a circuit preacher, long since dead, that he was "next to nothing" in the pulpit, but that his stories at the dinner-table, about those he had met on the road for twenty years, were so numerous and so entertaining that the farmers were sorry when he had finished his term and was about to remove to a new field. Had the poor man referred to been compelled to accept the charge of a village congregation, under a church government having no provision for changing Pastors at stated periods, it is ten to one he would not have been able to keep a following of six persons. How many clergymen are there to-day like the old circuit preacher? The reports on the subject, which are published nearly every week, would seem to indicate that there are a good many.

There is still another reason to be advanced in favor of the principle of frequent change. It is, as Rev. Dr. PECK urged at the Newark meeting, that the ablest men in the church, instead of confining their efforts to particular neighborhoods during their whole ministry, are enabled to spread their influence over a wide field, and thereby regain the ground lost through the feebleness of those who precede them. Rev. Mr. ADAMS advanced still another argument in favor of the existing rule. It is, that clergymen subject to it are not compelled to stand in the market-place waiting to be hired—that they go to work at once, and have no interest other than to do all the good in their power.

Congregations that are fortunate enough to procure Pastors of more than the average ability, quite naturally are anxious to have the rule changed before the time comes when they will lose them; but, while this feeling can be appreciated very thoroughly, if anything, it argues all the more strongly in favor of the continuance of a system which, perhaps, more than anything else, has been the means, as Dr. PECK has remarked, of "raising Methodism to its present exalted station."

DECLINE OF THE SUGAR CROP.

The culture of the sugar-cane was early introduced into the West India Islands, where it prospered famously, and has done much to supply the world's markets ever since. From thence it was introduced to Louisiana, and became almost at once an important crop. From 1822 to 1825, an average of about 30,000 hogsheads is a near-enough estimate of production. The crop has varied very much since then, rising as high as 450,000 hogsheads, in round numbers. The census-tables give the yield in 1860 as 221,726 hogsheads of sugar, with about 13,500,000 gallons of molasses, while in 1870 the production fell to 80,706 hogsheads of sugar and about 4,500,000 gallons of molasses. But the decline did not stop here. P. M. LAPICE, an old sugar-planter, and represented to be a competent authority, recently wrote to a New-Orleans paper that the crop this year will be only 75,000 hogsheads of sugar, and that there has been a continued decline since 1864, involving an unnecessary loss to the State, as he thinks, of millions of dollars. Mr. LAPICE does not lay the blame of this upon the shoulders of the negroes, for he says that the State has the best laborers for the purpose, "skillful and robust, obedient and well disposed." It can hardly be the lack of labor either, for we know that there is a great tide of immigration into Louisiana and Texas of the blacks from the neighboring States. He accounts for the decline in the crop by the constant deterioration and loss of vitality of the cane, and thinks that there should be a fresh supply from points where the yield per acre is very large. Last year he imported some cane, but not in season to try the experiment fairly. He thinks that the State could well afford to pay $50,000 for the purpose, and does not despair of getting the use of a United States naval vessel to carry the cane. The State has indirectly, it seems, a sort of lien upon a number of sugar plantations, which adds to the inducement.

In considering this subject there are two or three other matters, besides a proper supply of cane, that suggest themselves. Are not the sugar plantations run down to some extent by the war and the unsettled condition of things ever since, and do not the heavy mortgages upon them prevent their owners from developing them? Again, even during this unusually mild Winter, snow has appeared at very unaccustomed points in Louisiana, and as the sugar-cane comes to its perfection where there is great heat, may not climatic considerations have something to do with the decline of the yield? We also know that, despite the unsettled condition of things in Cuba, which interferes with production, and threatens to overthrow the whole labor system of the island, the price of sugar does not meet the wishes of producers, and Cuban planters are not represented as prosperous. Cannot this be partly accounted for by the growth of the beet-root culture in France and Germany, which is rendering Europe more and more independent of America with reference to her sugar supply? Some one else will have to solve the problem why it is that beet-root, yielding much less sugar to the acre, and raised upon far more costly ground, is thus competing with cane sugar, and keeps down its price; but, if the fact be as described, it is an important feature in the Louisiana difficulty.

Cheap sugar will control the market, and one would suppose that with our cheap and rich lands, our improved machinery, and American energy, we should hold our own in this crop. Of course, all that Louisiana needs, is to secure our home market, and there is certainly strong reason to believe that in the almost unavoidable labor troubles that are in store for Cuba, Louisiana will find sale for all the sugar that she can raise, and that at good prices. The State can hardly move too early in the matter; let the causes of the existing decline of production be carefully studied, and then the remedy can be applied. It is certainly reasonable to suppose that a supply of fresh cane would improve the crop; but more capital and better culture would seem to be equally necessary.

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

London correspondents are endeavoring to set forth religion as one of the causes of the late sweeping political changes in England. And in the absence of further explanation, they leave it to be inferred that the question of disendowment and disestablishment of the Anglican Church is that upon which the decision has been rendered. But no direct or important reference has been made to that subject throughout the elections, and the only place where religion was made any factor in the contest is in connection with education. The differences that have arisen upon that topic in Great Britain present a phase of disagreement which is in curious contrast to that with which the American people have had to contend. Here the question has been simply whether or not the Bible shall be read in the public schools, and, except in a few isolated districts, the balance of opinion is so overwhelming that there has been no difficulty in settling it in the affirmative. But in Great Britain the matter is more complicated and the minority more powerful, while the manner in which parties are divided is certainly interesting. The twenty-fifth clause of the Education act is the bone of contention. This clause was carried by Mr. FORSTER, Mr. GLADSTONE's Minister of Education, against the strong and vigorous opposition of those members of the Legislature who were in favor of the disestablishment of the English Church. After the close of the last Parliamentary session the agitation was continued into the country districts, and a compromise began to be talked about. The return of Mr. BRIGHT to the Cabinet led to the supposition that something of the kind would be attempted, but Mr. GLADSTONE's summary dissolution destroyed all anticipations of the kind, and relegated this, in common with other prominent questions, to the constituencies. The answer is complete and decided, and Mr. DISRAELI has boldly declared that he will stand by the twenty-fifth clause, and uphold it with all his might as the symbol of religious as opposed to secular education. And that is the only particular in which anything approaching to a religious question has had to be considered by the electors.

This twenty-fifth clause, which is the reason for so much wrangling, is very simple, and at first sight looks very harmless and good. It must be remembered that in England public education is compulsory, and it was deemed unjust to compel a poor person to send his child to a school other than one of his own denomination, or to prevent him from sending the child to one of his own denomination if he shall desire to do so. Accepting this principle, the Roman Catholic, the Anglican Churchman, the Dissenter, were all placed upon an equal footing. Each denomination is supported according to its requirements, and every child is afforded a religious as well as a secular education at the public cost, and in accordance with the denominational predilections of its parents. Such was the principle adopted by the Gladstone Government, and which is now upheld by the Disraeli Administration. But a large body of the Nonconformist party is opposed to it, and they desire to abolish the denominational element, to remove religion from the schools, and to enact a system which shall be purely secular. Such a proposition, coming from a party which is supposed to be essentially religious, may seem inconsistent. To promote religion by abolishing religion is a little anomalous at the best; but there is another end in view. The practical operation of the twenty-fifth clause has been found to favor the Anglican Church. There are hundreds of villages throughout England where only very few if any of the people belong to any other communion. There are hundreds more where the Nonconformists are exceedingly weak, while there are only a few of even the large towns where they have a dominant power. In by far the greater number of districts, therefore, the schools of the English Church retain their supremacy. When a General Education act was at first proposed, the idea gained ground that it might be used indirectly to undermine the Church establishment, but the twenty-fifth clause destroyed all hope of such a result, and hence the resistance to it. A parent, however poor, may now choose the school where his child shall go, and the local board may pay the fees out of the rates. Hence, where the Anglican Church is in a majority, as it so frequently is, the Anglican schools necessarily receive the larger share of the public moneys. But the Secularists, objecting to this, would deprive the parent of the right of selecting his school, and would also prevent the board from paying the fees in case he should insist upon doing so. If, therefore, it can be said that the subject of religion entered in any degree into the recent election contest, it was only as between the Secularists on the one hand and the advocates of religious education on the other. Church disestablishment was a very remote issue, and, in fact, did not come into consideration.

In justice, however, to the Nonconformist party, it must be noted that they are not united in opposition to the twenty-fifth clause. Even in Bradford, where they are stronger than perhaps in any other town in the Kingdom, Mr. FORSTER was returned at the head of the poll. In London, the Wesleyans, too, are a strong Conservative body, and in almost all other places, with only a few exceptions, the opponents of the twenty-fifth clause showed no unanimity of action. Very many of them are unwilling to sacrifice religion in the schools for the sake of striking an indirect blow at the Established Church, and therein they probably best sustain the moral principles of their order. But the question is now no longer in dispute. Any sign of hesitation on the part of the Government, which could have been detected when Mr. GLADSTONE was in power, has disappeared. Mr. DISRAELI has taken a firm and very decided position in defense of religion in the schools, and, with the compact body of Conservatives that he has to support him, it is not likely to be interfered with.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

C. S. SPENCER AND THE NATIONAL GUARD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see Chas. Spencer has introduced a bill into the Assembly to pay members of the National Guard for the uniforms destroyed while in the service of the United States, which I consider a first-class fraud. I am a member of one of the regiments; have served eleven years up to last September. I went to the front both times with my regiment. The first time we went in the United States uniform, which, of course, cost each member nothing. The second time we wore our own uniform, and upon our return we bought new uniforms, the State paying half, so we were actually out one-half of our uniform. Now, the bill before the Assembly reads something like the following. I cannot give the exact cents:

Private's uniform, first time out	$20 00
Private's uniform, second time out	20 00
Knapsack	4 50
Belts	2 50
Overcoat (I believe)	8 00
Total	$55 00

Of the above each member was actually out $12 50—one-half of second uniform and belts. The knapsack, first uniform, and overcoat was Government furnished. Now, I want to know who is going to get this money. Of the members who went with us to the front then, only one is an active member of our company to-day. I am an honorary member, having done no active duty for the past year. Most of the companies are situated much the same way, and only a very few of the original members remain, and they are mostly officers. Several members, with myself, desire to know who gets this money. We do not want a cent.

Yours, EX-MEMBER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 27, 1874.

LIFE IN CHICAGO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having always had great confidence in your opinion, I am very sorry to see in this morning's TIMES an editorial entitled "A Chicago Britomart," which certainly might give an erroneous impression to persons who are not familiar with life in Chicago.

You say that "women who display a familiarity with rude masculine weapons of destruction are rare in any part of the country, or, indeed, in any part of the civilized world—yet, if they are to be found anywhere, one would naturally look for them in Chicago." You add that "it is doubtful if in any other city in the same grade of civilization such a scene would have been enacted." Are "ruffians," then, unknown in this great centre of civilization? You have but lately given us an account in your paper of the insults offered young ladies on the ferry-boats, and only a few weeks ago you gave a sad account of "a young lady from the country assaulted by a hackman," who took her to a place from which she had no escape, and from which no chivalrous bystander rescued her. If *anywhere* we should "naturally look for" the adoption of destructive weapons by women as a means of defense, should it not be where insults to ladies are of every-day occurrence—where girls are shot down by their jealous lovers, and where policemen fire at unoffending citizens through their own doors? In a City like New-York, where such offenses become more numerous every year, I should think women would have as much need of violent self-defense as Western women have of bravery inherited from frontier heroines.

A CHICAGO WOMAN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 27, 1874.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Be kind enough to hand the inclosed to the proper parties in the "Children's Aid Society," to go toward fund for sending children to new homes in the West. Let them credit it to the *gentlemanly (?)* editors of the sheet which the author of *American Notes* so aptly termed the *New-York Sewer*. W.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1874.

[Ten dollars received has been forwarded to Mr. Brace.]

"SMOKE MONEY."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please to accept the sum of $5, to be added to the smoke-money contribution. I shall be pleased to hear of its acknowledgment. SMOKER.

STREET CARS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "B. T. M.," in to-day's issue, is evidently in a very ill-humor with the "strong man" who preferred to invest "five cents" in car fare rather than walk from the City Hall to his home, possibly well up town, on the night of the 25th inst. Reflection shows at once how little blame can be attached to the "gentleman of robust frame," because the car companies will not do their duty. It would certainly be a curious process of reasoning and action on the part of the average man to religiously avoid the horse car at the Astor House, and (like the young man of poetic fame) plod up Broadway, "excelsior" his motto and Sixty-fifth street his destination, because the unfortunate shop-girl might be met with half way home. No; with all respect to the lady and the shop-girl—for the latter of whom no one has more sympathy than the writer—the fault does not lie with the "strong man," but with the companies. No doubt your correspondent will bear me witness that in general the "moving up" process is carried on by gentlemen on a horse-car (cheered on and encouraged it is true by elastic-minded as well as bodied conductors) until the last half inch is divided with some late "lady arrival" on the rear platform. Suppose now a gentleman should get off for a lady's sake, suppose you that she would allow it and not feel a little more crowding pleasanter than the obligation. I speak now of a "lady," not one who takes a man's politeness as a just tax for his being on a car at all.

Let us look, then, at the matter in a right light, giving to all their dues. We, ladies, shop-girls, and gentlemen with the car companies are parties of the first and second part. The companies by their charter are bound to serve the public. We are the public, and when we advance the fare should have a full equivalent for the same. Let them, then, find more accommodation—run more cars, and horses too, if necessary at certain times, though a less number be the result at other times. No "ladies' car" and no grim policeman "warning off" the rash, ungentlemanly "strong man" will then be required.

"STRONG MAN."

NO. 19 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, Friday, Feb. 27, 1874.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An able ex-librarian of the Mercantile Library, who resigned some time ago, told me that a principal difficulty with which he had to contend arose from the circumstance that the Board of Management was chiefly composed of men who scarcely ever used the library and reading-room, and consequently knew next to nothing about their needs. I am reminded of this statement when I read that the President is under the pleasing delusion that "there has been one coat stolen from the reading-room during a period of several years." If Mr. Charles G. Arthur is in the habit of visiting that resort, he must surely have seen many times since the thief was cleverly scotched in the act of carrying off Mr. A. M. Palmer's coat, placards piteously imploring "the gentleman who, by mistake, took a coat," &c., to restore it, and very frequently rewards offered with the same end. During the last six months there have been several such *affiches*. A few months ago I myself lost a new silk hat, and as the thief had not even the grace to leave me his old one, I was indebted to the kindness of one of the clerks for something to cover my head until I could get home. I did mention my loss to the librarian, but he did not offer to repair it, nor did he give me any reason to suppose that the Board of Management would do so, or I should have carried my plaint to them, and doubtless other victims would have done likewise. There is a small closet for hats and coats, but it is not to be expected that men who run in for a few minutes' glance at a paper will always take the trouble to deliver up these articles and get a ticket. No blame attaches to the ladies who superintend the room—the fault lies in the system. Every member should be required to give a reference, and should be furnished with a small card, which he should be called upon to show until the Superintendent recognizes him; and her desk should be by the door. The proposal that hat-pegs should be on the desk is a good one, but why should not men be allowed to keep their hats on their heads? They do so in the reading-room of the British Museum, and other such places abroad, and I am sure that any amount of hat-wearing would be much less shocking to ladies than the incessant hawking and copious use of the spittoons which they have to endure from the venerable habitués of the establishment in Clinton Hall.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 28. R. W.

THE FATE OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The following dispatch had been received at the Foreign Office from her Majesty's Acting Consul General at Zanzibar:

ZANZIBAR, Jan. 12, 1874.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship that for some weeks past rumors have been prevalent in Zanzibar to the effect that Dr. Livingstone had died near Ujiji, and that his body had been preserved and inclosed in a box for transportation to the coast.

On the 3d of January these rumors were confirmed by letters received from Lieut. V. L. Cameron, R. N., commanding the Livingstone East Coast Expedition, the latest of which was dated Unyanyembe, Oct. 22, 1873. As these letters were forwarded under flying seal for the information of the Political Agent, I have been able to glean from them the following particulars regarding the latest movements of Dr. Livingstone and the circumstances attending his death:

It appears from the information given to Lieut. Cameron by the Doctor's servant, Chumah, that Livingstone proceeded from Ujiji to the middle of the northern shore of Lake Bemba, (Bangweolo,) and that, being unable to cross it, he retraced his steps and rounded it to the southward, crossing, besides the Chambeze, three other rivers which flowed into the lake. He then went (so far as Lieut. Cameron is able to make out) in search of the ancient fountains of Herodotus, and eventually turned to the eastward and crossed the Luapula. After marching for some days through an extremely marshy country, in which, sometimes for three hours at a time, the water stood above the waists of the travelers, the Doctor succumbed to an attack of dysentery, which carried him off after an illness of ten or fifteen days. During this trying journey two of his men died and several deserted. The remainder, seventy-nine in number, disemboweled the corpse and embalmed it, as well as they were able, with salt and brandy. On nearing Unyanyembe, Chumah, with a few others, started ahead in order to procure supplies, as the party was nearly starving; and the remainder, with the body, were reported to be distant from ten to twenty days' march from Unyanyembe at the date of Lieut. Cameron's letter.

It will be seen on reference to Dr. Livingstone's last communication to your Lordship's address, (dated 1st July, 1872,) that the account given by the Doctor's servants of his last movements agrees in the main with the route sketched out by the traveler himself before leaving Unyanyembe. His intention was to go southward to Ufipa, then round the south end of Tanganyika, and crossing the Chambeze, to proceed west along the shore of Lake Bangweolo. Being then in latitude 12 deg. south, his wish was to go straight west to the ancient fountains reported at that end of the water-shed, then turn north to the copper mines at Katanga, and, after visiting the underground excavations, to proceed to the head of Lake Lincoln, whence he would retire along Lake Kamolindo toward Ujiji and home. He distinctly stated that it was not his intention to return northward through the Manyuemo country; and, as he estimated the duration of his journey from Ujiji and back again at eight months, it is not unreasonable to infer that the design had been completely carried out, and that Livingstone was on his homeward journey when attacked by the disease to which he fell a victim. This supposition is rendered more probable by the fact that when the Doctor left Unyanyembe he was well supplied with stores and provisions, and that he is reported by his servants to have been nearly destitute at the time of his death.

A letter which I received the same day (Jan. 3) from Ja'id bin Jâlim, the Arab Governor of Unyanyembe, further informed me that the death occurred at Lobisa. If this is correct, and if that district is accurately laid down upon the maps, Dr. Livingstone must have proceeded further to the eastward than was supposed by Lieut. Cameron, who fixes the spot where he died approximately at 10° south latitude and 28° east longitude.

The messenger who brought Lieut. Cameron's letters reports that the road from Ujiji to the coast is now perfectly clear; and that, as Mirambo is entirely destitute of ammunition, nothing is to be feared from him or his adherents. In fact, he asserts that there is not a charge of powder in the whole country.

As a mark of respect to the memory of Dr. Livingstone, the flag-staff of this agency was kept at half-mast from sunrise to sunset on the 5th of January. This example was followed by his Highness the Sultan, by her Majesty's ships-of-war then in harbor, the Briton and the Daphne, and by the Consular representatives of the other foreign powers in Zanzibar, from all of whom I received letters of condolence on the death of this eminent explorer and distinguished servant of the Queen. I have, &c.

(Signed) W. F. PRIDEAUX.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE.

The letter from the Yale Alumni in Washington, inviting Chief Justice Waite to a dinner, reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1874.

Hon. Morrison R. Waite, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States:

DEAR SIR: The Alumni of Yale College in Washington invite you to meet them at dinner at "The Arlington." We rejoice that a son of our Alma Mater has been chosen to the highest judicial position in the country. We wish to extend our congratulations to our beloved college, and to yourself, upon your appointment, while we express confidence that the Supreme Court of the Republic will gain strength by the good sense and virtue and culture which your past life testifies will be exhibited by the new Chief Justice. Asking you to name an early day to dine with us as fellow-Alumni, we have the honor to be with distinguished consideration, very truly yours,

(Signed,) S. W. Kellogg, Ellis H. Roberts, Wm. Walter Phelps, Committee of Yale Alumni in Congress; Peter Parker, Jos. H. Bradley, Garrick Mallory, Francis Miller, E. A. Pratt, Arthur B. Wood, Geo. R. Milburn, in behalf of the graduates resident in Washington.

To the above Mr. Waite has replied in the following terms:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1874.

GENTLEMEN: I take great pleasure in accepting the invitation of the Alumni of Yale College in Washington to meet them at dinner at "The Arlington," and will name Monday, the 2d of March, as a day that will be agreeable to me if it should suit their convenience. The sons of Yale have the right to be proud of the honor which the high office recently conferred upon me reflects upon their Alma Mater, and I most sincerely hope that nothing may occur in the future to make them wish the office had been otherwise bestowed. Thanking you, gentlemen, for the kind manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the wishes of those whom you represent, I remain, with great respect, [illegible] yours,

M. R. WAITE.

Dr. Peter Parker, Hon. S. W. Kellogg, and [illegible] Committee, &c.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Mr. Thomas' fourth symphony concert of the present season occurred last evening. It was of unusual interest. The programme, although it consisted wholly of instrumental music, was full of variety, and the performance, as usual, was of the highest order. We think, perhaps, that a more characteristic and significant selection might have been made than the introduction to the third act of Cherubini's "Medea," and we have never been deeply impressed by the two first movements of Schumann's second symphony, which are particularly diffuse even for Schumann. But the other numbers were thoroughly acceptable. Bach's concerto for string orchestra, divided into three movements, was a delightful feature of the bill. Nothing could be more representative of the lighter style of the old master than the opening and closing allegros, which in theme and treatment bear a strong resemblance, in spite of the rather pretentious title of concerto bestowed upon their ensemble, to the "gigues" with which the public is tolerably familiar; and nothing could be more dainty than the orchestra's handling of the composition. The second movement, a largo, was almost a solo for violin, and not quite so effective as the allegros, although Mr. Listemann was the soloist, and fully equal to his task. The interpretation of the symphony delighted us, and the third and fourth movements of the work, whereof the ideas, in point of beauty and definition, are in strong contrast with the preceding passages, were never endowed with greater eloquence and charm. They closed most fitly the first part of the concert. The second began with the "bacchanale," newly written by Wagner for "Tannhauser," and already done by Mr. Thomas, who holds the manuscript score of the piece. The "bacchanale" is not the clearest of Wagner's achievements, and as the composer is in no instance over-intelligible, we cannot rank it with, for example, "Der Ritt der Walkueren," one of his most telling tone-poems. It has, however, the requisite rhythm and coloring; and the splendid instrumentation, beside which nearly all modern writing pales its ineffectual fires, would suffice to commend it to notice. A very pretty "serenade," by Volkmann, followed, graceful in subject and felicitously treated. Mr. Louis Lubeck supplied the 'cello obligato. The entertainment terminated with the overture to "Leonore," (No. 3,) of which, as of its magnificent delivery by Mr. Thomas' orchestra, there is no wearying. Steinway Hall, we must add, was crowded. A Thomas matinée is announced for Saturday next.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Yesterday's matinée recital of "Aida" at the Academy of Music does not call for extended notice, for the cast was unchanged and the impression of the performance as gratifying as ever. The announcements for the present week are the only subjects which need engage our attention. To-morrow, Mme. Nilsson is to sing in "Mignon;" Wednesday, "Aida" will be done; Friday, "Il Trovatore," with Mme. Nilsson, will be represented, and "Mignon" is to be given at the Saturday matinée. A recital of "Lucia," with Mme. Nilsson, will be given, for the benefit of Brooklyn *dilettanti*, on Tuesday.

OPERA AT THE LYCEUM.

Previous to departing for the West, Mme. Ilma Di Murska and her Italian Opera Company will, it is announced, give three representations at the Lyceum Theatre this week. "La Sonnambula" is to be performed on Thursday, and on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon the troupe will appear again.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

Mlle. Aimée and the French Opera Bouffe Troupe will, in all probability, reach this City to-morrow evening, and will enter upon a series of farewell performances at the Lyceum Theatre on Monday next, when "La Fille de Mme. Angot" will be given. The sale of seats will be commenced on Thursday, and, thanks to the good repute of the company as dispensers of mirth and music, we cannot doubt that it will be brisk and large.

DRAMATIC.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

An exceedingly large and enthusiastic audience assembled last night at Booth's Theatre, to witness Mme. Janauschek's performance of *Deborah*, in Mosenthal's play of that name. New-York playgoers have frequently had the opportunity of assisting in this really great performance. During Mme. Janauschek's first engagement at the Academy of Music, before her début on the English stage, her *Deborah* in German was acknowledged to be one of the most powerful and original creations in her very large repertoire. The performance of last night more than confirmed this impression. Except Salvini's performances here we can recall nothing so electrical as Mme. Janauschek's acting. Her power of depicting the grander passions is nothing short of marvellous. Her method, too, is something so different from that which the ordinarily clever artist of the traditional school displays as to place her beyond criticism. Not that Mme. Janauschek despises the traditions of her art by any means, but that she rises above them when they are commonplace, and illuminates them with the fire of her own genius wherever and whenever they can assist the purpose of the play by rounding off the sharp curves of art, and broadening and defining the limits of natural emotion. Fewer words will do justice to this surprising piece of acting than to any other celebrated work of dramatic art on the stage. The laborious but beautiful finish and completeness of Ristori is rarely seen in Mme. Janauschek, but the genuineness and fervor of the latter lady, we think, far surpasses that of her Italian rival. The most noticeable effect of last night, not even excepting the famous curse scene, was the conclusion of the third act, where the heart-stricken *Deborah* is ruthlessly scorned and cast away by her lover. The actress had here but a few words to utter, but her acting was sublime, and had it been accompanied by the most unfamiliar language of the world it could not have failed of its effect. Last night it was saluted by some of the most spontaneous and sincere applause we ever heard in a theatre; a double recall of the actress at last satisfied the enthusiasm of her hearers. The great curse scene called forth similar excitement, and during the evening Mme. Janauschek was called before the curtain seven times. The acting of the subordinate characters was generally very good, notably in the case of Messrs. Walcot and Levick. Miss Rachel Noah was very happy in the part of *Hannah*, and Miss Mary Wells showed her usefulness and versatility by doubling the parts of *Old Elise* and the *Landlady*—a very unusual thing, by the way, in a first-class theatre.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. Daly is one of those managers who never allow the plays which they present to remain so long on the boards as to produce satiety in an audience. When he caters no one ventures to exclaim "Hold, enough," for he is so prompt to anticipate public sentiment in this direction that dramas which are not even half played out are removed in favor of new productions. The care and elaboration with which the plays at the Fifth Avenue Theatre are placed on the stage, proves no obstacle to their withdrawal in favor of new attractions. The latest instance of this is furnished by the revival of "Love's Labor's Lost." The revival itself was an event of large interest in theatrical records, and this earlier effort of the great dramatist of all times was so admirably represented in the matter of stage-setting, so excellently cast, and so warmly appreciated, that nobody supposed its career was to be of such short duration. Yet modern exigencies have decreed otherwise, and so on Tuesday night it makes way for "Charity," a comedy by the author of "Pygmalion and Galatea." Mr. Gilbert's new London comedy is in four acts, and is reported to be (notwithstanding some difficulties discovered by London critics) quite worthy of one of the most successful of modern dramatists. The announcement that it is to be produced with new and elaborate scenery, new toilets, and et ceteras derives no emphasis from repetition. These accessories are assumed to belong to every play which Mr. Daly presents in the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The new comedy is in four acts, and includes in the cast all the prominent members of Mr. Daly's excellent company. Mr. Charles Fisher, for instance, appears as *Dr. Athelney*, while *Ted Athelney*, his son, who is described as "a chip of nature," is represented by Mr. Louis James. *Mr. Smailey*, a gentleman who delights in an ancestry, finds a representative in Mr. Frank Hardenberg, and Mr. George Clarke assumes the rôle of *Fred. Smailey*, his son, who is represented as "a work of art." Mr. Lewis has a part suited to his especial capacity in *Fitz-Partington*, "the minion of a private inquiry office," and Mr. Fawcett is suited in the character of "a shepherd of the fold" who is called *Mr. Skinner*. Of the ladies, Miss Ada Dyas assumes the principal rôle in the character of *Mrs. Vanbrugh*, "a woman with a history," and *Eve*, her daughter, is committed to the competent charge of so pleasing an actress as Miss Sara Jewett. Miss Fanny Davenport has also a suitable part, and the minor characters are also well distributed. The immediate performance of this new attraction does not appear to be quite sufficient for Mr. Daly, for he supplements its announcement with the notification that, at an early period, the latest Parisian sensation, M. Alexandre Dumas' comedy, "Monsieur Alphonse," will be produced. The new comedy has been in preparation for some time, and, of course, the customary elegance of stage-setting will be adhered to in its production.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

"Money" still occupies the stage at Wallack's, but after six performances more Lord Lytton's fine comedy will make way for new attractions. The final representation of "Money" will be at the matinée on Saturday. On Saturday night Mr. John Gilbert, who has recovered from his illness, will appear in Colman's celebrated comedy, "The Heir-at-Law."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

There is no change as yet at the Union Square Theatre, and there are no indications of any. The announcement that seats may be secured four weeks in advance still holds its place, and "Led Astray," supported by the names which represent its duplex paternity—Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault—and sustained by an excellent cast, shows no signs of languishing. The conclusion of this week will bring "Led Astray" to its ninety-fifth performance.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Grand Opera-house still adheres to its "Round of Pleasure," in which Mr. Fox is of course the central figure. He has two specialties for the coming week—the burletta, "Hercules, King of Clubs," and the comic pantomime, "Les Deux Fugitifs." The other items of the programme are of great variety...."Leatherstocking," which is still the attraction at Niblo's, gives way on Monday night to "Davy Crockett," which Mr. Frank Mayo has made a specialty, and in connection with which his name is familiar....The Olympic still offers vaudeville and variety entertainments to its patrons. The management announces matinées for every Wednesday and Saturday....At Wood's Museum several novelties are announced for the coming week. Miss Alice Harrison appears at the evening performance in the drama, "The Boy Detective," and the character of this entertainment is sustained by a matinée representation entitled, "Santiago Avenged." The supplemental services of the Bedouin Arabs are introduced on both occasions....The stage of the Lyceum will be devoted to charitable purposes. On Tuesday night there will be a performance for the benefit of the Grand Central Dispensary. The bill includes Robertson's comedy, "School," and Dibdin's operetta, "The Waterman." On Saturday night the annual benefit of M. P. Juignet takes place, when an ample programme will be presented. It includes, among other attractions, the new Parisian comedy, "L'Importunee Caroline."...."Paris by Moonlight" is still the permanent pleasure at the Colosseum. There is an entire change of programme, however, in the minor items. It is probable that the Cyclorama of London will shortly replace the excellent view of Paris at present on exhibition....The field of minstrelsy is altogether in the hands of Dan Bryant, who caters liberally for his patrons.

HOME GOSSIP.

Miss Neilson left for California Thursday evening....The Lingard comedy company was at the Olympic Theatre in St. Louis last week....Miss Lotta was at DeBar's Opera-house....Edwin Booth was at McVicker's Theatre in Chicago....The Vokeses performed last week in Hartford....Miss Clara Morris was at Columbus, Ohio....Mr. Wybert Reeve was at Ford's, in Washington....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau was at Ford's, in Baltimore....Mme. Urso's series of "Concerts Classiques" has been successfully commenced at Horticultural Hall in Boston....Mr. Sothern was at the Boston Theatre....The managers of the Royal Marionettes have quarreled in Harrisburg, and the courts have been applied to to decide the question of ownership....Mr. Owens was last week in Nashville....The following "official" or "officious" statement is from the Providence *Journal*: "The Boston newspaper pleasantry about Nilsson's noxious partridge supper in Providence having assumed a serious monetary phase, the actual loss being set down at over $10,000, it is time to say that the distinguished prima donna, who orders always her own bill of fare, partook of no partridge or other kind of game at the City Hotel in this city, but rather supped on such plain and nourishing fare as seemed to her most befitting and agreeable."....Miss Jane Coombs was at the Rochester Opera-house....Miss Lucille Western acted in Rochester last evening.

PATERSON, N. J., ORPHAN ASYLUM.

THE MATRON ACCUSED OF CRUELTY—A SMALL BOY MAKES A COMPLAINT TO THE RECORDER—ALL SIDES OF THE QUESTION.

Paterson, N. J., has a sensation which is creating a stir among its citizens. On Friday morning a lad, fifteen years old, and known as Jesse J. Dutcher, of the Paterson Orphan Asylum, visited Recorder Warren and made a piteous complaint against the Matron. He related how she had ordered him to shovel snow off the steps of the asylum, and getting his feet wet he took off his stockings and appeared before the lady barefooted. She thereupon beat him unmercifully, he said, so he ran away and came to the Recorder for redress. He told other stories of ill-treatment to which inmates had been subjected during the past year. In one instance of puerile delinquency, said he, the Matron took the boy, and tying his hands, and feet, stood him in a pail of cold water for a long time. Another time she struck a little fellow on the thumb and broke his nail. While the sufferer was crying a visitor was announced, and, fearing the exposure, Jesse said, the Matron attempted to soothe the child with caresses and promises of cake, telling him to say, when asked how he received the hurt, that he had accidentally injured himself at play. These stories so incensed the Recorder that he immediately took steps to investigate the matter. He sent for Mr. Garret I. Blauvelt, President of the association, and conferred with him concerning the matter. Nothing further was heard of it until yesterday, when a TIMES reporter went to Paterson and called upon all the persons named, and obtained the following versions of the affairs of the institution.

The first person visited was Mr. Cadmus, Overseer of the Poor, who was present when the lad made his complaint. This official says that there are two boys, twins, named Dutcher. The larger, Willie, is looked up to by the smaller, Jesse, and controls the latter easily. Mr. Cadmus believes that the little one would never have made any complaint against Mrs. Nichols, unless instigated by Willie. The story of the alleged cruelty was as above stated, but Mr. Cadmus did not notice any bruises on the boy. It is his duty to investigate the case, but he has not taken any steps in that direction yet. Some time next week he will do so. The boy wanted Mr. Cadmus to remove him from the institution, in which he was not willing to stay any longer because of the Matron's cruelty. The Overseer, however, while having no positive knowledge on the subject, discredits the lad's story, and is inclined to believe that Mrs. Nichols did not use any extraordinary severity with him. The form of the investigation has not been decided on. Indeed there seems to be a singular want of vigor in the proceedings so far.

Mr. G. I. Blauvelt was next visited by the reporter, and gave a lengthy history of the institution and the Matron's conduct. He stated that the Paterson Orphan Asylum Association, of which he has been President since it started, was founded Dec. 31, 1863. It was established for the purpose of taking care of orphan children in Paterson, educating and providing for their future lives in much the same manner as the Children's Aid Society of New-York. When the boys are old enough to work, they are sent to farmers, who either adopt them or give them permanent employment. While in the asylum they are under the sole charge of the Matron and lady teachers. The only assistance they get in the management of the place is afforded by the larger girls, who are between twelve and seventeen years of age. The place is supported by voluntary contributions, and receives no other aid whatever. During the last six or seven years Mrs. Nichols has been Matron. She is over seventy years old, and sister of Rev. Mr. [illegible], Pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in what is known as "English neighborhood" in Paterson. She has one assistant, a lady school teacher. The grown-up girls do the housework and look after the smaller children. There are fifty-six in all. Mr. Blauvelt has the greatest confidence in Mrs. Nichols, and says he totally discredits the charges preferred against her. Nevertheless, he is keenly alive to the fact that the people in Paterson are highly incensed against the Matron, and many of them believe the boy's statements. His version of the story is briefly this: On Friday morning a policeman called upon him and stated that the Recorder wanted to see him about a serious matter. A boy had that morning come from the Asylum and charged the Matron with having treated him and others with cruelty. Mr. Blauvelt was amazed, and before going to the Recorder visited some of the other Trustees and the asylum. He then became possessed of the other side of the story, which convinced him of the inaccuracy of Dutcher's statements. Mrs. Nichols had got the boys to shovel away the snow on Friday morning, and many of them, among whom were both the Dutchers, got their feet wet. Their stockings were hung up to dry, and not being fit to wear at the time of morning worship, she had ordered Jesse to join in it barefooted. This he flatly refused to do, and afterward rebelled against wearing any shoes or stockings. For discipline's sake Mrs. Nichols took up a small stick and struck the delinquent three times on the back and once on the knuckles. He yielded an ungracious obedience, then assuring the matron at the same time that he would "make a fuss about it." She begged of him not to bother Mr. Blauvelt with his complaint, but to go to some of the other Trustees. Mr. Blauvelt, she said, had heard so much of this kind of thing lately that he perfectly understood it and would give the little fellow a good talking to. Jesse, however, acting on the suggestion of some older person, went to the Recorder, and when he returned informed Mrs. Nichols "that he had raised a fuss," and that there was likely to be more of it. Mr. Blauvelt, having heard these facts, then went to the Recorder and had an interview with him and promised to inquire into the case. There will be a meeting of the Board of Trustees on Tuesday, and the course to be pursued will then be decided on. Meanwhile Mr. Blauvelt informed the reporter, popular opinion was against the Matron, unjustly, he thought, but on testimony. This was not the first time a charge of cruelty has been made against the Matron. Two years ago there had been an investigation into complaints of alleged cruelty. These were disproven and the honesty of the Matron's purpose established. She, however, tendered her resignation afterward, and the Trustees persuaded her to remain. All these things, now, with the bold action of the boy, have acted like cumulative evidence to convince the enemies of the institution, who, by the way, exist, of Mrs. Nichols' severity.

She was waited on by the reporter, at the institution, last night, and brought in the twins. The complainant stripped, but his wounds, if any ever were visible, had vanished. In reply to the questions put he said that he was not happy always, although he got enough to eat, and was not worked hard. His brother did not like the institution, because there were too many small children in it. Jesse said that he did not like it when the Matron whipped him. He denied having been counselled to lodge his complaint with the Recorder. He did it in a fit of anger. Mrs. Nichols gives a very bad account of the larger boy, whom she thinks dangerous. She denies ever having ill-treated them. The local press and public demand an investigation, which will be had after the Board of Trustees meet on Tuesday. Mrs. Nichols wants to resign.

THE FREE THINKERS' AND TRADES-UNION CONVENTION.

The Free Thinkers' and Traders-union delegations, recently organized to call the Police Commissioners to account for the Tompkins square clubbing, and to procure their removal and punishment on that account, held another meeting at the Turn Hall last night. Delegates were present from German, American, Irish, and French organizations. A Mr. Henningen presided. The reports of several committees were received, and the committee appointed to procure the publication of the address to the public, adopted at a previous meeting, recommended the publication of the document in the form of a circular, the substance of which was published in THE TIMES a few days since. Action was then taken to raise some funds for the prosecution of the work by voluntary contributions from the organizations represented, and a Treasurer was appointed in the person of M. Werner. The next business in order was the appointment of two additional delegates to proceed to Albany to lay before the Legislature the complaints against the Police Commissioners on account of the Tompkins square affair. When, in the course of the discussion, it was discovered that the Committee of Safety and the Internationals were represented in the convention, an exciting debate ensued, and in the confusion the Chairman abandoned the chair, which thereupon was assumed by Conrad Kuhm. Considerable excitement ensued, which resulted in the withdrawal of several delegations opposing the Internationals. Mr. Kuhm, losing his patience, in his turn now abandoned the chair, and also announced his resignation as a delegate to Albany. Another Chairman was elected, and the discussion was continued, but no definite action on the questions proposed was taken, and all further action was postponed until the next meeting.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The Executive Committee of the Rapid-transit Association of the Eighth Senatorial District was held last evening at the real estate offices of Francis Crawford, Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Crawford. It was resolved that a mass-meeting for rapid transit would be held to secure the expression of the people; that a committee be appointed to consider whether we should agitate for the City to build a rapid transit or only private individuals; that the Executive Committee employ engineers to draw proper plans and prepare a proper bill for the purpose of presenting the same to the Legislature and the Common Council of the City of New-York, and that a Financial Committee be appointed to confer with capitalists and all such parties who are willing to take stock in said rapid transit, and report at next meeting.

COCK-FIGHTING.

On Friday night the main of cocks between the Counties of Dutchess and Westchester, the former represented by Messrs. J. S. Wade and S. Hannon, and the latter by Messrs. Coughlin and Geary, commenced in a pit situated in the suburbs of this City, and ended yesterday morning. The articles of agreement specified that each side should show twenty-one cocks, at weights running from four pounds six ounces to five pounds nine ounces, and fight all that weighed in for $50 each battle and $500, the odd fight deciding the main. The affair was well attended, and large sums of money were wagered on the main and each battle. The weighing in lasted three hours, and resulted in the matching of seventeen. Betting was 100 to 80 on the Dutchess County birds. The main commenced at 9 P. M. and ended at 6 A. M. Westchester won. Score—Westchester, 12; Dutchess County, 5.

A BOLD THIEF.

Alexander S. Burns, a florist at No. 24 East Forty-ninth street, was called out of his store for a few moments, about noon, yesterday. As he re-entered his store a man passed out and quickly ran around the corner. Mr. Burns hurried to his money-drawer, and opening it found it empty. Hastening to the Fifty-ninth Street Police Station, Mr. Burns told the Sergeant that he had been robbed of between $35 and $40, and described the man whom he he had seen passing from his store as he was entering. This description was given to the officers on duty, and at 2:15 yesterday afternoon, Officer Carroll arrested the man at Forty-ninth street and Lexington avenue. At the Police Station he described himself as George O. Stewart, aged twenty-nine, a japaner. He was identified by Peter Bogert and James Benedict, and Justice Wandell committed him in default of $1,000.

A STREET-CAR ROBBERY.

At 12:30 this morning Mr. W. Hutchings called at the Twenty-second Street Police Station, and told Sergt. Williams that he had just been robbed of his gold watch, chain, and charms, worth $75. He said that he was riding on the rear platform of car No. 209 of the Third Avenue Line, going up town. Three men, who got on the car at Twentieth street, also occupied the rear platform. When opposite Twenty-third street the three made a rush together, and then all jumped from the car. Mr. Hutchings felt for his watch, but found that it was gone, and believes there is but small hope of ever seeing his property again.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mme. Nilsson-Rouzaud is at the Windsor Hotel.

Capt. E. Murphy, of the British Army, and J. D. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Harvey G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, and Hon. Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. W. L. Scruggs, United States Minister to Bogota, and Congressman W. W. Wilshire, of Arkansas, arrived yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

EARLY FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* says that the steam-ship Manhattan, which left that port for New-York Feb. 25, had on board the first new strawberries of the season, being a lot of about 100 quarts. She also took a parcel of new green peas, both being among the earliest shipments known. They were the growth of Florida, and indicate that the semi-tropical climate of that State is able to furnish fresh fruits and vegetables nearly all the year round. The *News* adds: "Our own crop of new vegetables is progressing favorably, although the season has been rather wet lately, but should it prove favorable from this out, our Northern friends can calculate upon an early supply of first-class vegetables from this vicinity."

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

IN THIS VICINITY.

DR. DIO LEWIS ON THE WOMEN'S WORK IN OHIO—MEETING AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

There was an assemblage of perhaps 400 persons last evening, at Association Hall, under the auspices of the New-York Union Temperance Prayer-meeting Association, to listen to an address by Dr. Dio Lewis, in reference to the women's movement against the liquor in Ohio. The audience was a very respectable one, and included about equal proportions of both sexes, and the women, it must be said, seemed much more earnest in attention to the subject of Mr. Lewis' remarks than the men. There were on the platform a number of persons interested in the success of the movement, among them being E. H. Hopkins, Grand Scribe of the order of Sons of Temperance; Mr. W. Mills, of Liberty Division, S. of T.; Mr. A. T. McMullen, President of the Union Temperance Prayer-meeting Association; Rufus L. Andrews, Capt. W. L. Wiley, and Rev. Mr. Boole, of Seventeenth Street M. E. Church. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Boole, who, in the course of his invocation, asked God to bless and strengthen the women of the West, who were so valiantly pressing forward in this warfare against evil, and besought Divine assistance in the efforts to be made in this great City. Dr. Lewis then announced the "Coronation Hymn," beginning "All hail the power of Jesus' name," and asked the audience to rise and join in the singing, which was responded to by the entire assemblage, with accompaniment on the organ. Mr. McMullen then said that he deemed it proper to say that there had been some misrepresentation on the part of some of the papers toward him in reference to the matter of charging an admission fee to this meeting. He regretted that the audience was not larger, but he attributed it to several reasons, among which was, first, the fact that so short a time for the announcement had elapsed. It was only two days since they had been notified that Dr. Lewis would be able to visit this City, and there had not been time enough to properly announce his coming so as to reach the public. In the next place, some of the papers had mistakenly announced that Dr. Lewis was to speak on Sunday night also in this hall, and he thought many persons had resolved to wait until then, though, as it now turns out, they will be disappointed. As to the admission fee, he believed there was no reasonable objection to be urged against it, for the proceeds were to be devoted wholly to the cause, through the medium of the Union Association.

Dr. Lewis then stepped to the reading-desk, and, after a few introductory remarks of no general interest, said he thought the best thing for him to do would be to tell the story of the women and their work in Ohio. He didn't propose to discuss the old questions as to the evils that grew out of the liquor traffic; of the fact that it was the chief promoter of the necessity of building prisons and maintaining large Police forces, and that it was the active instrument in leading to the scaffold nine-tenths of the capital criminals. That was old, and was well understood and recognized. The world knew that intemperance was the great black cloud between us and the face of God, casting its terrible shadow over the whole human race. Women were now doing that which men would not succeed in doing in a million years, and women were the only agents through whom the good work could be accomplished. [Applause.] In traveling about he had conversed with many people outside of the campaign territory in Ohio who were always ready to criticise and suggest their own plans. One man had told him that he didn't believe in the plan that the women had adopted, and he asked the man what he would propose in its stead. The man replied that he did not believe that anything could be done for anything in this world. The Doctor says he asked the man if it wasn't his plan to fold his arms and float. He said that was about it. Another suggested that liquor should be regulated by law not to be sold for less than $5 per glass. People couldn't afford to pay it, and the trade would die out. Another said it would be best to limit profits on liquors to five per cent., and that, as it would not pay good returns, no one would engage in the business. The fact was, that it was no use at present to attempt to suppress it by legislation. He did not think the Prohibitory law was doing much for Massachusetts, for in Boston alone, which he believed to be one of the best cities in the world, there are now 3,500 dram-shops open, and no effort made to enforce the law. The law was not very useful, as it required active and vigilant labor to keep down the trade. When the Prohibitory law was passed, people put their hands in their pockets and said: "Now let it work;" but it didn't "work." When that law was passed the tide of temperance turned back, and to-day the law stands in the way of the temperance party as no other single obstacle has done. Communities must be prepared for it, and then the law may be passed with benefit. As an example, Mount Vernon, Ohio, had been endeavoring for fifteen or twenty years to have prohibitory ordinances passed, and had not succeeded. Last Friday a committee of fifty persons, after working to prepare the public mind for it, waited on the Mayor, and in forty minutes the desired ordinance was passed. Women's prayers had paved the way for it. He had always had a great faith in the efficacy of women's prayers, largely owing to the fact that he had a prayerful mother. There was much trouble in his family, and his mother always seemed to pray it away. Neighbors said she used to "ruin her family by prayer." The Doctor then detailed at great length the particulars of the movement in Washington, Fayette County, Ohio, where every drinking place had been closed. The women formed their committees, commenced preparations by organizing private prayer-meetings, and then sallied out to their work, and accomplished it. There was no vindictiveness displayed in their utterances or doings. All was accomplished by persistent prayer and kindness—the gentlest of supplication. It was good to hear the soft, heartfelt accents of those women in their prayers; no harshness of language or tone toward their opponents. Meekness, humility, faith, and kindness only. Men were not wanted in the movement; the women only were potent; but men were led to exclaim, as they looked at the glorious results, "This is of God." At the close of his recital of incidents, the Doctor said if any present desired to ask questions he would answer them. A gentleman on the platform asked, "Do you think it is practicable in large cities?" The Doctor answered, "I don't know. I have my private opinion about it, but it is better to try it than to talk about it. Columbus and Dayton, Ohio, were two considerable cities, and the work was progressing well there. In Columbus they had tried to inaugurate it by a free meeting, and if it failed at first that was the cause it. Free meetings only attracted the curious. This work demanded the presence of the best, the most earnest women in the land, not the curious on-lookers.

Rev. Mr. Boole asked: "Do the women have private preparation prayer-meetings previous to going out on their rounds of visiting?"

"They have done so in all cases," replied the Doctor.

In reference to the assertions of the press and of many people that this work would only have temporary results, the Doctor said that was an error, as the women had already in some of the sixty towns they had conquered in Ohio, overcome parties who had returned to establish the traffic. The meeting was dismissed by singing the doxology, previous to which Mr. McMullin announced that the union temperance prayer-meetings would be held at 4 o'clock to-day in the Church of the Strangers, in Mercer street, and in the Seventeenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

HARRY HILL'S NEW DEPARTURE.

Mr. Harry Hill was waited upon last evening by a young lady, who gave her name as Miss Hattie Laffler, of the Bible House, and said that she, with some lady friends, would call on Mr. Hill this evening in reference to the temperance prayer-meeting. Miss Laffler is the leading soprano singer in a prominent Episcopal Church in this City. Mr. Hill assured her that the ladies, on their appearance, would meet with a cordial reception and would be treated well.

THE CRUSADE IN NEW-JERSEY.

The temperance crusade will form the topic for the sermon in some of the Jersey City and Newark churches to-day. At the Hedding M. E. Church, this evening, the Pastor will preach upon "The Woman's Appeal to God Against the Rum Tyrant." A sermon of similar import will be preached in the Emory M. E. Church in the afternoon, when a New-York praying-band will assist in the exercises. In the Central M. E. Church of Newark Rev. Mr. Hare will preach, by request, upon "The New Temperance Movement." A number of temperance parties in Bloomfield have decided to notify the saloon-keepers through the village newspapers that, unless the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday be stopped, legal proceedings will be immediately commenced against them.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SOME RESULTS OF THE MOVEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—The temperance crusade made against the liquor-dealers of the Nineteenth Ward yesterday afternoon, is the engrossing subject of conversation among all classes of people. The movement resulted in more success than has been reported. Out of eight saloons which the praying-bands visited, three surrendered. One was kept by a German, who has signified his intention of quitting the trade. The remaining two are owned by widows, one of whom has a family of seven children, and is dependent upon her saloon for support. The temperance people have concluded to provide for the children, and establish the woman in a legitimate business. The other has consented to close her saloon. Prayer-meetings were held in various sections of the city to-day by the Christian women, and it is very probable the crusade will be again attempted either on Monday or Tuesday. To-morrow many large temperance demonstrations will be held in various quarters of the city, the most noticeable of which will be held at Col. Wood's Museum. The temperance people of the Twenty-second Ward have now completed their organization, which will be called "The Ladies' Crusade Association;" but it is hardly probable they will at once enter on a bar-room campaign. Petitions asking for the repeal of the Local-option law are being widely circulated by the liquor men, and will be sent to the Legislature at once. The temperance people are also pursuing the same plan to defeat the scheme. Reports are being received at temperance head-quarters from every direction of the State, and also from Delaware and New-Jersey, that the women are rapidly organizing. It is understood that at Williamsport, in this State, a band of 500 crusaders are preparing to make an aggressive movement against the saloonists. Considerable interest is manifested in regard to the assembling of leading spirits at a convention at Allentown, next Tuesday. It is expected some definite action will be taken in connection with the movement. John C. McGuagar, Grand Scribe of the Sons of Temperance, is deeply interested. Mmes. French, Goff, DeForrest and others are very confident that the crusade will be ultimately successful.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Demonstrations by the temperance crusaders were made here to-day. The saloons visited yesterday are again in full blast, and doing a larger business than heretofore, many persons visiting them out of mere curiosity. In not a single case was admittance to the saloons obtained yesterday. Two of them were closed when visited, and the proprietor of the third refused to admit the women. The latter, after adjourning from the church, held a prayer-meeting in the second story of a trimming store in the immediate vicinity of the saloons visited, and singing and praying being heard on the street, it was soon noised around, and the saloons soon afterward were closed. The meeting of temperance people in Wood's Museum to-morrow promises to be largely attended. The Police have instructions to enforce the city ordinance, which means that the streets and sidewalks are not to be obstructed.

OHIO.

THE MOVEMENT IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE STATE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 28.—The temperance war has started at Oberlin, Akron, Warren, and other towns in Northern Ohio, but as yet has made but slight progress.

SUCCESS OF THE MOVEMENT IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—Brandenberg, a liquor-dealer at Oxford, Ohio, who has a petition pending to enjoin the women from praying in front of his saloon, surrendered, poured out his liquor, and signed the pledge to-day. Bells were rung and grand rejoicings ensued. Judge Barlow, of Springfield, to-day ordered the Sheriff to close the saloons of the Lagonda and Murray Hotels as nuisances until the proprietors give bonds not to sell spirituous liquors. The druggists in Chillicothe to-day signed the pledge. At Lebanon to-day, as the ladies connected with the temperance movement filed into the Court-house to the hearing of an injunction against them, all the bells in the town were rung.

CALIFORNIA.

A PRAYER CRUSADE TO OPEN ON MONDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The women of this city connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, have resolved to inaugurate a praying crusade. They will open on Monday at Chamberlain's saloon on California street—a place of resort for stock brokers.

INDIANA.

THE MOVEMENT IN JEFFERSONVILLE A FAILURE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 28.—The determined war upon the saloon-keepers of this city by the women continues every day. They are out revisiting them, singing hymns, praying, and pleading with them to abandon the business. Two weeks have passed since their warfare began, and yet not one saloon has been closed. The ladies, however, believe they are arousing a moral sentiment that will reap a rich reward before long. The Temperance Alliance Stock Company fund to aid and prosecute the work has increased to $16,000, and the war goes on with no great hopes of securing a single saloon-keeper's signature to the pledge.

ILLINOIS.

TEMPERANCE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—A number of ladies visited two saloons here to-day, and prayed and sang hymns. No indignities were offered them. No perceptible effect was produced by the demonstration.

NEW-YORK.

THE WOMEN CRUSADERS IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 28.—It is understood here that a band of praying women is forming, and intend making their first visit to the brewing-house of Taylor & Sons.

HORSE TALK.

A VISIT TO OLD JOHN HARPER—LONGFELLOW AND EXCEL.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* gives an account of a recent visit to Uncle John Harper. He writes: "In passing a small lot, as we drove over to the old-fashioned place where Uncle John lives, a very fine horse came galloping up to the fence, with ears laid back, teeth showing through his parted lips. Wheeling suddenly, he turned away from us, and capering off, returned to repeat the manœuvre over and over again. 'That's all he'll do,' said my companion, as I expressed some fear of his leaping over the fence; 'that's old Endorser, twenty-two years old, but as lively as a colt.' Just then we caught sight of a broad blazed face over the hill, and on the *ex pede Herculem* principle, I knew in a moment that it belonged to Longfellow. As soon as we drove over the intervening ridge the great king of the turf stood before us broadside with his magnificent proportions glistening under the golden glory of the morning sun. Some Northern men were looking at him, and he stood in front of his stable like the poet's ideal of a horse carved in fine flesh, transfused with royal blood and glorious with silken coat. There always seemed to me to be a kinship between Robert E. Lee and Longfellow; there is the same noble kindliness, the same gentle grandeur and the same look of quiet, unassuming heroism about them. I was never more struck with it than on this occasion—the great horse stood as quietly as if he knew his worth and knew that no curveting or prancing was needed to attract attention to himself; but received the homage of the visitors as if it were matter of divine right, while his fine placid eye seemed to beam with a benevolent pleasure, because he was enabled to afford them the enjoyment they had come so far to find. It is no wonder that Kentucky loves him almost as she did her Clay and her Crittenden, for no one can approach him without feeling a spontaneous affection which wells forth gladly and mingles with the admiration his nobility engenders. Leaving him we posted into the house, and much to my surprise were met by Uncle John Harper himself at the door, looking almost as well as he did a year ago, when I saw him on the Lexington race track watching the fine performance of Excel, a scion of Nantura and Endorser. I had thought him bed-ridden and near death's door, but he affirmed that he was getting strong and hoped to be soon better than he had been before his sickness. He conducted us to the room where his brother Jake and his sister Betsy had been so cruelly murdered, and seating himself by the old-fashioned bedstead, near the window where Jake had received his death-blow, entered into cheerful conversation with my companion. From the window of the room, Longfellow's stable is in full view, and the old man may sit and see his idol led up and down the lot. The two Northern gentlemen came in while we were sitting there and attempted to compliment his horse, but they could not feel or express the enthusiasm of Kentuckians, and thought they had filled the measure of their good will by saying he was a 'fine horse.' The old man took the words at their just valuation, and, when they were gone, spoke in terms of tender endearment of the noble son of Lexington, extolling his kindness and gentleness until I could almost see a tear gather in his aged eye. He has nothing to run now but Excel, who, he says, is a 'good horse,' and was badly ridden last year. He will let 'the boys' try him again this Spring at Lexington, and 'maybe he'll do a leetle better.' So mote it be, say I."

NEGRO SUPERSTITION.

The Raleigh *Examiner* mentions the presence in that city of a resident of Thomasville, N. C., making an effort for the pardon of a negro, who is in the Penitentiary from his place, for stealing. The negro is sentenced for three years, and has served out one year. He had always borne a good character in Thomasville, and was considered an honest servant. But some stave negroes from Norfolk came to Thomasville getting staves, and they "conjured" this boy into the theft. They told him they could give him a receipt for stealing anything he wanted, and it never would be found out. They told him to kill a black cat and bake it in an oven, and then get a bone from its body and carry it in his pocket, and he might steal what he pleased, and still be as free as a bird. This boy was simple enough to follow out the instructions to the letter, and had "the bone" in his pocket when he stole some meat.

STARVATION AND INSANITY.

Philip Spearer, aged twenty six, was picked up yesterday by Officer Philips, of the Fifty-ninth street Police, exhausted from starvation. He was taken to the Fourth District Court, and there told the Judge that he was a laborer, and had always been able to support himself until this Winter set in. Since then he had been unable to obtain any work, and the small sum he had put by had long ago been expended for the necessaries of life. Every article of clothing or furniture that would bring a cent had been pawned or sold, and now sick and utterly destitute he begged the Judge to send him to prison on whatever charge he pleased. "There, at least, he would not starve," he said. Spearer was locked up in a cell connected with the Fourth District Court in Fifty-seventh street, and given plenty of food, which he devoured ravenously. In the evening he began to show signs of aberration of mind, and filled the air with his cries. He afterward attempted to commit suicide by hanging, but was discovered in season to prevent a fatal result. He butted his head against the wall until his scalp was torn and the blood streamed down his face. An ambulance was sent for, and he was taken to Bellevue Hospital about midnight. After he reached the hospital his desperation was so great that he was obliged to be put into a straight-jacket and taken to one of the cells.

WHEN SUFFOCATION IS THREATENED in cases of croup give Dr. WM. HALL'S Balsam for the Lungs, and foment the chest and throat with flannels dipped in hot water. There is no hard cough that the Balsam will not loosen, no cold that it will not cure.

All other healing ointments are valueless in comparison with Carbolic Salve.

By instantly killing the nerve Dr. TOWNSLEY'S Toothache Anodyne instantaneously cures toothache.—*Advertisement.*

STEADILY, but without any flourish of trumpets, Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps made its way to the first place among the tonics of the present day; that place it now occupies and will continue to occupy as long as dyspepsia, general debility, kidney diseases, and nervous affections continue to prevail among mankind.—*Advertisement.*

Five Dollars.

"I'd give five dollars to go through that again!" said a patient after having a tooth drawn at Dr. COLTON'S, in the Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

CONNOISSEURS IN PERFUMES rank the "Phalon Night-blooming Cereus" above the best French extracts. Sold by all druggists. Phalon's Hair Invigorator, 75 cents and $1 50.—*Advertisement.*

Don't buy an "ELASTIC TRUSS" till you have seen POMEROY'S—price, $3—at No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

All Persons would like to have luxuriant, beautiful hair. BURNETT'S COCOAINE has won laurels.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. B. C. Perry, the Skillful Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond st., New-York, cures with special prescriptions all eruptive and other scalp diseases. Also, falling, loss, and untimely gray hair, and moist, yellow, dry, and scaly dandruff.

Dr. B. C. Perry, No. 49 Bond street, New-York, devotes his careful attention to the management of children's hair, insuring in after years a healthy and luxuriant growth.

Dr. B. C. Perry, the Noted Skin Doctor, No. 49 Bond st., New-York, positively cures untimely wrinkles, unnatural redness of the nose or face, moth patches, freckles, blackheads or flesh worms, and pimply eruptions. Also, by personal attention, moles, wens, and warts.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Landborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

BIRD—KERR.—On Thursday, Feb. 26, 1874, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, Mr. WILLIAM BIRD to EMMA, only daughter of the late John Kerr. No cards.

HOWE—LENNOX.—On Wednesday, Feb. 25, in New-York, at the residence of the bride's sister, by Rev. R. S. MacArthur, A. J. HOWE, of New-York, to Miss MARY L. LENNOX, of Plainfield, N. J. No cards.

VAN TINE—JOY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 18, by Rev. T. T. Kendrick, Mr. ARCHIBALD VAN TINE to Miss JOSEPHINE JOY, both of this City.

WHITTELSEY—PALMER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 25, at St. George's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Chas. H. Babcock, AZARIAH WHITTELSEY to IDA LOUISE, daughter of the late John Palmer, of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

BIRDSALL.—On Saturday, 28th inst., ALFRED V. D., infant son of George N. and Emily D. Birdsall, aged 3 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 369 Carlton av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, March 3, at 2 P. M.

BORST.—On Friday evening, Feb. 27, ELIZABETH, widow of John B. Borst, and daughter of the late Stephen B. Munn.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, on Tuesday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

BRAMHALL.—Suddenly, Feb. 27, MOSES B. BRAMHALL in his 59th year.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, at Bayonne, N. J., Monday morning, March 2, at 11:15. Train leaves foot of Liberty st. at 10:30 A. M.

BORDEN.—At Fall River, Mass., Feb. 25, Col. RICHARD BORDEN, in his 79th year.

Funeral services at his late residence on Monday, March 2, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

COUILLARD.—In this City, on Saturday, the 28th ult., KENNEY COUILLARD, aged 59 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 110 East 35th st., on Monday, March 2, at 4 P. M.

FERGUSON.—At Rossville, Staten Island, on Saturday, Feb. 28, 1874, in the 40th year of his age, ADAM, eldest son of John and Janette Ferguson, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, Dr. James F. Ferguson, No. 100 East 19th st., on Monday, the 2d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

HASKETT.—On the 27th inst., CARRIE MATILDA STEWART, only child of William Jay and Caroline Haskett, aged 13 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Twenty-fourth Street M. E. Sunday-school, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Twenty-fourth Street M. E. Church, near 9th av., on Sunday, the 1st inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

HILL.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 28, 1874, JOHN B. HILL, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Tuesday, the 3d inst., at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

KRAUSE.—On Saturday, Feb. 28, at her residence, No. 579 Pavonia av., Jersey City, ANNA H., beloved wife of George H. Krause.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEAVITT.—Saturday morning, Feb. 28, at the residence of his parents, COOLEY, eldest son of Geo. A. and Mary C. Leavitt, in the 23d year of his age.

Funeral services Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock from Grace Church, Broadway and 10th st.

McCORKLE.—At his residence, No. 309 Lexington av., Feb. 27, HENRY M. McCORKLE, in the 51st year of his age.

Funeral on Tuesday, March 3, at 10 o'clock A. M. Remains will be taken to Hartford, Conn.

PAYNE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 27, EDWARD E., only child of James W. and Adelaide Payne, aged 6 months and 24 days.

Funeral services from the residence of his parents, No. 588 Franklin av., on Monday, at 1 P. M.

RUTHVEN.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 28, 1874, JENNY AMANDA, the beloved wife of James A. Ruthven, and daughter of Hon. O. Newcomb, deceased.

Funeral services at Dr. Hall's Church, 5th av. and 19th st., on Monday, March 2, at 4 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

SHORTRIDGE.—At Icknield House, Dunstable, England, (the residence of her father, W. G. Gard, Esq.,) on the 12th ult., MARTHA S., wife of John Shortridge, New-York.

SHEPARD.—At Brooklyn, 25th inst., ELLEN, wife of Charles U. Shepard, Jr., and daughter of the late James Humphrey.

Funeral services at the house of her mother, No 201 Columbia Heights, on Monday, March 2, at 2 P. M.

WIECHERS.—Feb. 16, at Matanzas, ABBY ELIZABETH, wife of W. A. Wiechers, of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 24 West 23d st., on Monday, March 2, at 12 M.

ZIMMERMAN.—At Alexandria, Egypt, Feb. 22, 1874, JOHN E. ZIMMERMAN, of New-York, late Vice Consul General for the Netherlands.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY DAILY RECEIVED that the BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER is the only specific in kidney and bladder diseases.

TORONTO, Dec. 29, 1873.

I acknowledge with much pleasure the great benefit I derived from the use of the Bethesda Mineral Water, in an attack of acute inflammation of the kidneys and bladder. The prompt relief from intense agony can only be appreciated by those who have been similarly afflicted. I have prescribed the Bethesda Water in several cases of kidney diseases, and always with benefit to the patient. I think it probable that the actual curative principle is something so attenuated that it has escaped the grasp of chemical analysis, but whether the cure be the result of "similia similibus" or "contraria contrariis," I am well pleased to know that, through your agency, sufferers from diseases of the urinary organs have a good remedy within their reach at a reasonable cost. D. L. OLIPHANT, M. D.

Reception rooms and depot, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y. A. HAWLEY HEATH, M. D.

JOHN W. SHEDDEN & CO.,
DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS,
for over twenty-five years, at the corner of Bowery and 4th st., having purchased the drug store of Mr. A. M. Conklin, No. 1,275 Broadway, corner of 34th st., purpose to continue the same as a first-class pharmacy, and they trust to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon them at their old establishment.

JOHN W. SHEDDEN,
JAMES WEAVER.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"AIDA," BY CHAS. WELLS, 75c.; "AIDA" March, 30c.; Quadrille, 40c.; Waltz, 30c.; also, Tenor Aria, "Celeste Aida" 40c.; Soprano Aria, "Oh, Cieli Azzurri," 60c.; and the duos, trios, &c. "Marguerite," valse, and "Ave Maria," L. M. Gottschalk, (posthumous,) 75c. each; "El Fresco" Waltz, 40c.; "Cliquot" Galop, 30c.; "My Golden Ship," 35c.; "Longing," Barker, 35c.
DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

"OBSERVATIONS ON CATARRH," BY A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., late Clinical Physician to the University Medical College. Sent free. Address No. 137 East 17th st.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D. No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

STEINWAY HALL.

Rev. Wayland Hoyt will preach Sunday evening upon "The True Life." Seats free to all. Services, 7:45 o'clock.

PREACHING TO THE PEOPLE.
REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR.,
will preach in
COOPER UNION LARGE HALL,
on
SUNDAY EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, 23D ST., east of 3d av., Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject of morning sermon—"The Growth of the Doctrine of the Lord's Supper." Sermon in the evening by Rev. Wm. Kirkus, LL. B. Seats free.

A GRAND CHARITY CONCERT WILL BE given by the Chicago Concert Troupe (who have volunteered their gratuitous services) for the benefit of the Morning Star Mission, Wednesday evening, March 4, in the Church of the Disciples of Christ, 28th st., near Broadway. Tickets 50 cents. Can be had at Tiffany & Co.'s; also at Caswell & Hazard's drug store.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Services at 9:30, 10:30, 3:30, and 7:30 o'clock. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach at 10:30 and 3:30 o'clock. In the evening, Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., will preach. Subject—"The Christian Doctrine of Prayer."

A SECOND LECTURE ON THE BOOK OF COMMON Prayer by Rev. Dr. Beach, in St. Peter's Church, Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"Origin and History of the Prayer Book, with an account of the 'Proposed Book' of 1785."

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH st., Lyman C. Howe, trance speaker, lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor, preaching Sunday, March 1, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach this (Sunday) morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"Bought with a Price." Rev. H. R. Rye, of Brooklyn, will preach in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, EAST 45th st., near Madison av.—There will be an evening service in the church every Sunday, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock. To meet the wishes of those who find in a higher order of church music a help to greater devotion, the selections for the evening service will be from the most approved composers, and rendered by all the admitted talent included in the choir of this church, together with such assistance as they may from time to time require.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK av. and 34th st.—Rev. James Freeman Clark, D. D., of Boston, will preach Sunday, March 1, morning and evening. Subject: Morning—"Where to Put One's Treasure." For the evening—"The House of God, and the Gate of Heaven." The public cordially invited, morning and evening; communion service morning.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV.—MORNING, prayer, sermon, and Holy communion, 10:30. Evening—Prayer, (seats free.) Sermon on Tenth Commandment, 3:30. Evening—Prayer, sermon by Rev. Dr. Potter, 7:30. Wednesdays and Fridays in Lent—Sermons on the Lord's Prayer, 7:30.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, Pastor.—Morning subject—"Jehovah and Baal; their Place in the Human Heart." In the evening Miss Sarah F. Smiley will preach, and conduct services every evening during the week. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. PULLMAN will preach at the hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning at 10:45, and evening at 7:45. Subject—"A Sermon of Encouragement."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—R. T. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches on Sunday, both morning and evening. Communion after morning service. A cordial welcome extended to all. Galleries free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson av. and 47th st.—Hours of services, 9, 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:45 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; Rev. E. H. Kettell will preach at 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 85TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Divine service by the Rector. Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 3:30 P. M.

CHRISTIAN TRUTH AND MODERN OPINION.—The next sermon in the course to-morrow evening, at 7:30, in the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th st., west of 6th av., by Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D. Subject—"The Christian Doctrine of Prayer."

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, IN 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. W. W. Andrews will preach. Subject—"The Three Temptations of the Church."

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADIson av. and 35th st.—There will be divine service and sermon in this church this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Montgomery will preach.

DIVINE TRUTH IN PURITY AND POWER will be preached by S. S. Snow, messenger of the coming King of Glory, on Sunday, at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington square. Subject—"The Work of Preparation for the Coming of Our Lord." Seats free.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th av., Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 in the morning, and 7:30 in the evening, instead of the afternoon, as hitherto.

EGLISE PROTESTANTE FRANCAISE, (Calvary Chapel,) 4th av., between 21st and 22d sts. Religious service is held every Sunday morning, at 10:45 o'clock, by Rev. E. Bovel. Seats free.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Service and sermon in French by Rev. Mr. Miel, 3:30 o'clock. Church of the Holy Savior, 25th st., between Madison square and 4th av.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46TH st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Dr. Thomas Armitage, Sunday morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. All are welcomed.

LADIES WHO ARE EARNEST CHURCH women are greatly needed to teach an hour and a half on Saturday afternoons in one of the most flourishing and best ordered industrial schools in this City, in which the number of scholars is limited only by the number of teachers. Three lines of cars run by the door. Please address S. S. T., Box No. 4,145 Post Office.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, Preacher to the Independent Society, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Revival of Religion." The Pastor's Bible Class, free to all, will meet at 3:30 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Subjects: Morning—"Morality Cannot Save." Evening—"Paradoxes of Christianity."

REV. T. M. EDDY, D. D., WILL PREACH SUNday at 10:30 A. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av. The evening will be devoted to sacramental services, commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—BISHop Cummins will preach at Steinway Hall Sunday, March 1, at 10:45 o'clock, and at Lyric Hall services will be held at 7:45 o'clock. Seats always free at both halls.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PREACHES in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 6th av., Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Baptism at close of evening service.

STEINWAY HALL.
Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, Pastor,
will preach in the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av. and 10th st.,
SUNDAY MORNING at 10:30,
and in STEINWAY HALL, at 7:45.
Subject for the evening sermon:
"THE SURE LIFE."

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Ewer, Rector.—Services on Sunday are, celebration of holy communion at 7 A. M.; morning prayer at 9 A. M.; second celebration and sermon at 10:30 A. M.; evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 P. M. The Rector will officiate. Services week days: Celebration daily at 7 A. M.; evening prayer, with meditation, at 4:30 P. M. daily, except Wednesdays and Fridays, when the hour is 7:30 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—Services Sunday, March 1, morning prayer at 9 o'clock; litany, sermon, and holy communion at 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service and sermon at 4 o'clock. Lenten services—Prayer every evening at 5 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday morning, prayer, with lecture, at 11 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, HARLEM.—THE second of the course of lectures on "The Epistles to Seven Churches" will be delivered Sunday evening by the Rector, Rev. George B. Draper, D. D. Services commence at 7:30; morning service at 10:30.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY ST., NEAR Macdougal, Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, D. D., Rector.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

THE CHURCH UNIVERSAL.—MR. GILES, BY special request, will repeat today, at 11 o'clock, in the New Jerusalem Church, 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs., his discourse on "The Church of the New Jerusalem and its Place in the Religious Progress of Humanity," recently delivered in Boston, in the Church of the Disciples, and in other Eastern cities, and which excited marked interest in large audiences. Come and hear it.

THE PILGRIM.—ADULTS FREE; PERSONS under eighteen years of age, 15 cents; Sundays and every night. Matinée, Wednesday and Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. Bain Hall, Great Jones st. Collection taken; family resort.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner Waverley place and West 11th st., Rev. W. T. Egbert, Rector.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Geo. Jarvis Geer, D. D., Rector of St. Timothy's, will preach in the evening. Seats free to all.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR ONE YEAR OR MORE, a good hall or church [illegible]

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The anniversary of Washington's Birthday was commemorated in a fitting manner by many of the commands in the National Guard by entertainments held at their respective armories. As the day fell on Sunday, it left the time for its observance at the option of the several regiments. So that by selecting different nights for their entertainments, a larger attendance was insured.

The several regiments composing the First Brigade, First Division, under command of Brig. Gen. Ward, will parade for inspection and review by Brevet Major Gen. Wm. H. Morris, N. G. S. N. Y., as follows: The Twelfth Infantry, March 2; Sixty-ninth Infantry, March 4; Seventy-first Infantry, March 5; Seventy-ninth, March 6, at the State Arsenal; Twenty-second Infantry, April 15, at its armory. Roll-call at 7:30 P. M.

An exhibition drill and reception of the Fifth Regiment will be given at the Germania Assembly Rooms, on Monday evening, March 16. Company C, Capt. Ploeger, celebrated Washington's Birthday by a ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms on Monday evening. The following members have been honorably discharged by reason of expiration of term of service: Private John Reith, of Company I; Ferdinand Cellarius, Company H. Private Frederic Ringler, of Company F, has been expelled. The resignation of Capt. Emil Ney, of Company E, has been accepted. Capt. Henry Wilker, of Company H, First Lieut. Charles Schlart, of Company B, have received their commissions.

The members of the Sixth Regiment gave a banquet at their armory, on Monday, in honor of Washington's Birthday. The veterans of the war of 1812 were present by invitation.

In accordance with directions from division headquarters, and in compliance with the request of the Common Council of the City, the Seventh Regiment on Thursday assisted in the funeral ceremonies of the late Henry Smith, President of the Police Department. The regiment paraded ten commands of fourteen files.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. Scott commanding, held its annual reception on Monday evening. The officers' and company rooms presented a fine appearance. Many of the companies provided refreshments in their respective rooms. Nearly every organization of the First and Second Divisions was represented, and the contrasting uniforms added additional lustre to the appearance of the assemblage. Col. Scott has issued an order to the following effect: The regiment is directed to assemble at the State Arsenal on Wednesday, March 11, in full fatigue uniform, with white gloves, for inspection by Major Gen. Morris. Roll-call at 7:30 P. M. The drills for the month of March are appointed as follows: Right wing at the armory, on Tuesday, March 3; left wing, Wednesday, March 4. Battalion at the Arsenal on Monday, March 30. The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Officers will take place on Monday, March 16, at 8 P. M. Richard V. Young has been elected First Lieutenant of Company I, vice W. E. Chapin, resigned; William Halligan, First Lieutenant, A Company, vice M. T. Burke, promoted; Leander W. Powers, Second Lieutenant, I Company, vice E. Mulligan, resigned; Frank McAuliffe, Captain G Company, vice J. P. Leslie, resigned.

The resignations of the following officers have been accepted, by reason of the expiration of their terms of service: Capt. William Green, K Company; First Lieut. E. F. Leslie, G Company; First Lieut. L. Bloom, K Company; First Lieut. James Bryan, D Company.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Vilmar commanding, is in undisputed possession of its new armory, but complains that the interior is in an unfinished state. The arms-racks, and other property belonging to the Ninety-sixth Regiment, still remain in the room needed by the regiment. The officers and non-commissioned officers are ordered to assemble at the armory for drill on March 4 and 31. Battalion drills are ordered to take place on March 11, 18, 24, and 31. Capt. Wm. J. Barker has been appointed Commissary of Subsistence. The resignations of Major Paul F. Munde, Surgeon of the regiment, and Second Lieut. A. Ott, of Company G, have been accepted. A school for new recruits has been established, under the supervision of the Adjutant of the regiment, assisted by a Sergeant from each company, and will be open on Wednesday evening each week, for the purpose of instructing the new members. The Landwehr Battalion, an independent Prussian organization of this city, at the request of the officers of the regiment, gave an exhibition drill at the armory last week, for the purpose of displaying their uniforms to advantage. The style of uniform was subsequently adopted as a dress uniform of the Eleventh Regiment. The dress is of dark blue material, trimmed with red facings. The helmet will be worn at dress-parade. An inspection of books took place on Thursday evening last, under the supervision of Brig. Gen. Morris.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. Porter commanding, will parade for inspection and review by Major Gen. Morris, in full dress uniform, at the State Arsenal, on Monday, March 2. Commandants of C and D Companies will detail one file in chasseur uniform for guard duty on the evening of the drill, at 7:30 o'clock. First Sergt. Michael H. Kearney, of Company C, having passed the Board of Examination, has been granted a warrant. The ride range attached to the armory of this command is nearly completed, and will be formally opened during the present week. The regimental rifle association has assumed the expense of erecting the range.

The left wing of the Twenty-second Regiment assembled for drill on Friday evening, Lieut. Col. John T. Camp in command. The movements were well executed, showing a proficiency in the manual equal to that exhibited by the right wing at its drill on the 20th inst. The celebrated band of the regiment, under the direction of Mr. P. S. Gilmore, will give a grand charity concert to-morrow evening, as previously announced. The programme, specially prepared by Mr. Gilmore for the occasion, comprises selections from the standard works of Handel, Rossini, and other classical writers. At the close of the first part of the programme the air of the hymn "Nearer, my God, to Thee," will be performed by the orchestra, and the audience will be requested to sing the words, which will be appended to the bill of the performance. At the conclusion of the concert the Doxology will be similarly performed. Messrs. Arbuckle and Lefebre will perform solos on the cornet and saxophone, respectively. The fifth annual dinner of the veteran corps of this regiment took place in the officers' room, at the armory, on Wednesday evening. The room was decorated for the occasion with flowers and exotic plants. A large bouquet ornamented the staff officers' table. On one side of the room was an elevated dais, surrounded by a row of shrubbery, behind which was stationed a select orchestra, who provided music during the progress of the dinner. Among the toasts offered were: "Military Education," responded to by Col. Porter; "The State of New-York," responded to by Mr. Jardine, who represented Gov. Dix. The speaker pictured in a humorous manner the number of hours devoted by the soldier to the National Guard, and in conclusion proposed the health of absent friends. To the toast "Music," Mr. Gilmore responded. The Twenty-second Regiment, he said, had given an unprecedented impetus to military music. He looked to the veterans for the proper encouragement necessary to the maintenance of the reputation of the regimental band, and closed by saying that, although the public had not yet had an opportunity to pass judgment upon the merits of the band on parade, he had no fears as to the verdict which would be obtained on such an occasion. The annual meeting of the Rifle Association, for election of officers, will be held in the officers' room, at the armory, on Tuesday evening, March 10.

Lieut. Col. F. A. Schilling has assumed command of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, vice Col. Charles W. Fuller, resigned. The commissioned officers of this command will meet for theoretical instruction at regimental head-quarters on every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Division drills have been ordered to take place weekly, under the supervision of the field officers.

The reception of Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, took place on Monday evening, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms. A very large crowd was in attendance. Among those present were Col. Vose, Lieut. Col. Orsor, Capt. Curtis, Ex-Col. Rockafellar, and many others. Col. Vose has issued an order directing the regiment to assemble at the State Arsenal, in full-dress uniform, on Thursday evening, March 5, for inspection and review by Brig. Gen. Morris. Assembly at 7:30 P. M. Field and staff will report to the Colonel, at the Armory; non-commissioned officers to the Adjutant, at the Arsenal, fifteen minutes before assembly. No excuse will be entertained except upon surgeon's certificate. Capt. A. W. Sheldon is detailed as officer of the day; Lieut. R. S. Orsor as Officer of the Guard. No person will be admitted at the arsenal on that evening without a pass from head-quarters. Commanders of companies will be held responsible for the condition of the uniforms of their respective commands. A mass-meeting of the members of this regiment will be held at the armory on Monday, March 2, at 8 o'clock, when the action of the Board of Supervisors with regard to the armory of this command will be considered.

The Washington Gray Troop, Capt. Wylie, in lieu of the customary celebration at its armory on Washington's Birthday, held a reception on Wednesday evening in honor of its forty-first anniversary. Despite the storm the friends of the troop turned out in full force, and the "Grays" gave all their customary hospitable welcome.

NEW-YORK CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION.

The printed report of the Committee on Terminal Facilities of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association was received by the Secretary yesterday. Embodied in the report are valuable facts and statistics touching the harbor, commerce, and trade facilities of the Port and City of New-York, compiled by Mr. J. L. Romer, Assistant Secretary of the association. The committee in their report urge the improvement of the docks and water-fronts of the City, and the building of fire-proof warehouses on the piers, after securing the necessary legislation by constructing the same. [illegible] of goods from one side of the City to the other to reach places of storage. The necessity of a plan for concentrating the storage of cotton, thus avoiding the loss by damage and street "plucking," is admitted to be a great one. The subject of grain elevators and warehouses is treated understandingly, and the necessities of the grain-carrying trade are pointed out. The efforts of the association to awaken capitalists and railway managers to the needs of elevators at the termini of the railway lines from the West, have received the indorsement of leading members of the Produce Exchange. Mr. Romer's report contains full and valuable facts of general interest well worth reading. The Commissioners of Docks have furnished the association with tracings of the plans of the proposed new system of docks and piers, which may be examined at the rooms of the association, No. 110 Pearl street.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 28.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

800	Western Union	75½	100	North-west. Pref.	74¼
100	do.......s3.	75⅝	100	Rock Island	106⅞
200	do.	76	100	do.	106¾
1800	do.	75⅞	200	do.	106⅝
600	do.......s3.	75¾	600	Toledo & Wab.	50¼
1200	do.	75⅝	100	do.......c.	50⅛
800	Pacific Mail	42	800	do.	50¼
100	do.	42⅛	400	do.	50¼
300	do.	42	700	do.	50
200	do.	41⅞	400	do.	49⅞
200	Erie Railway	47⅛	900	do.	49¾
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	104½	100	St. Paul	45⅝
500	do.	104⅝	100	do.	45¾
400	do.	104¼	100	do.	45⅝
500	do.......s3.	104¼	100	do.	45½
100	Lake Shore.......c.	81	800	do.	45⅝
1900	do.	81	2400	do.	45¼
700	do.......s3.	81	200	do.	45⅛
1100	do.......s3.	80⅞	700	do.	45
100	do.......c.	80¾	500	do.	44⅞
300	do.......s3.	80¾	300	do.	44¾
600	do.	80⅞	300	do.	44⅝
900	Union Pacific	34½	200	do.	44½
1100	do.	34⅝	800	do.	44⅝
900	do.	34¾	100	do.	44⅞
900	do.......c.	34⅝	200	do.	44¾
500	do.......s10.	34⅝	200	do.	44⅝
800	do.......c.	34⅝	100	St. Paul Pref.......c.	70¼
800	do.	34¼	200	do.	70⅝
800	do.	34⅝	100	do.	70⅛
1400	Bost., H. & Erie.	1⅞	100	do.	69¾
100	Pacific R. of Mo.	42	500	C., C. & I. C.	30⅞
100	do.......s3.	42	700	do.......s3.	30¾
100	North-western.s3.	57⅞	200	do.	30⅝
100	do.	57¾	200	do.......s3.	30½
300	do.......c.	57⅝	100	Han. & St. Jo.	31
400	do.	57½	100	Atl. & Pac. P...b3.	19¼
100	do.	57⅝	200	do.	19⅛
100	do.	57¼	200	do.	19
800	do.	57⅝	400	do.	18⅞
200	do.	57½	500	do.	18¾
700	do.	57¾	100	Ohio & Miss.	32½
200	do.......s60.	57	100	do.......c.	32⅜
1500	do.	57¼	100	do.	32⅝
500	do.......s3.	57¼	100	do.	32¼
300	do.	57⅝	200	do.	32⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.......b. c. 118	$20,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64.......119¼
1,000	do.......12. 117⅞	2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......b. c. 119¾
8,000	U.S.5-20C., '65. 120⅞	10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.......12. 119¼
35,000	do.......121	10,000	U. S. 5s, '81, Coup.......b. c. 114⅝
50,000	do.......b. c. 121¼	1,000	U.S.5-20C., '04. 119¾
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.......new. 119½	4,000	do.......12. 119¾
10,000	do.......b3. 119¼		
15,000	U.S.5s,10-40C. 116⅝		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, new, ex-coup.	70	100	H. & St. J.......b. c.	30⅞
5,000	S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July.	9	100	Cleve. & P. Guar.	87½
2,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.	92¼	300	do.......b. c.	87½
1,000	Mo. 6s.	95¼	100	P. R. of Mo.......b. c.	41½
5,000	N. Y. St. B. L.......r.	107	200	Union Pacific	34½
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	90	600	do.......b. c. c.	34⅛
5,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '87.	94¾	700	do.	34
22,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	98½	500	do.	34⅛
2,000	C., P. & Ash.......n.	89	200	do.......c.	34¼
10,000	L. Sh. 2d con., reg.	97½	500	do.......s3.	34¼
2,000	Pac. 7s, Guar. by St. of Mo.	98½	1100	do.	34¼
1,000	Cen. P. G. bds.	95¼	950	do.......c.	34⅝
1,000	C.P.St. Aid bs.	103	1000	do.......s3.	34⅝
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d.	90½	100	do.......s3.	34¼
13,000	U. Pac. 1st.	85	800	do.	34⅝
5,000	Gt. W. 1st, '88.	93½	100	do.......b3.	34½
1,000	do.	93¼	1, 0	do.......c.	34½
1,000	U. P. 10s, Inc.	82⅝	400	C. & N. W.......b. c.	57⅝
1,000	do.	82½	300	do.	57½
25,000	do.	82	100	do.......b10.	57½
5,000	C. & N. W. C. C. Gold bds.	85½	40	do.	57½
3,000	do.	85¾	200	do.	57⅝
5,000	H. & St. Jos. 8s, Conv.	83¼	100	do.	57⅝
2,000	N. J. Cen. C., b. c.	101½	100	do.......b3.	57⅝
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	105½	1000	do.	57½
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	101	300	do.	57⅝
1,000	Ohio & M. 2d.	81¼	300	do.......b3.	57½
1,000	O. & M. C. S. F.	93¼	200	do.	57½
1,000	do.	93½	50	C. & N. W. Pf.	75⅛
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st, LaC. Div.	91½	200	do.......b. c. c.	74
3,000	B., H. & E. 1st.	30½	100	do.	74⅛
7,000	do.	30	400	do.	74
4,000	B., H. & E. Gu.	45	300	do.......s3.	74
4,000	M. & St. P. I. & M. Div.	82½	200	N. J. Cen.......b. c.	105½
1,000	M. & St. P. H. & D. Div.	80	200	do.	105
3,000	M. & St. P. C. & M. Div.	81⅛	800	C. & R. I.......b. c.	106⅝
1,000	C., L. & C. 1st.	86	500	do.	106¾
2,000	L. & N. Con. '98.	90	400	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	44⅝
1,000	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.	72	200	do.......c.	44½
10	Merch. Ex. Bk. b. c.	80	300	do.	44¾
13	do.	78	300	do.	44⅞
20	Am. Ex. Bk. b. c.	109⅞	100	do.	44¾
100	Am. Coal.......b. c. b3.	72	200	do.	44⅝
200	Am. Dist. Tel. b. c.	60	400	do.	44¾
100	do.	59⅞	200	do.	44⅝
400	W. U. Tel. b. c. s3.	75½	400	do.	44½
900	do.	75⅝	100	do.......c.	44⅝
1000	do.	75¾	600	do.	44½
100	do.......c.	75¾	100	C. M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	69¾
200	do.......s3.	75⅝	200	T., Wab. & W. b. c.	49⅞
700	do.	75⅝	500	do.	50
400	do.......b3.	75⅞	300	do.......s3.	49¾
1500	do.	75¾	100	do.	49⅞
900	do.	75⅝	200	do.	50
900	do.......s3.	75⅝	1400	do.	49⅞
200	do.	75⅞	1100	do.	49¾
100	Panama	116⅜	500	do.	49⅞
300	do.......b. c.	116⅝	500	do.	49¾
100	Erie	47⅛	1000	do.	49⅞
200	U. P. Express	72	300	do.......c.	49¾
20	American Exp.	64½	100	Atl. & P. Pf.......b. c.	18¾
800	Pac. M. S.S.Co. b. c.	41⅝	2300	do.	18⅝
1100	do.	41¾	500	do.......b3.	18⅝
100	do.......s3.	42	300	do.	18½
500	do.	42⅛	20	Morris & Essex	93
55	N. Y. C. & H.	104⅛	20	do.......b. c.	92¾
200	do.......b. c.	104⅛	54	do.	93
20	do.	104⅛	50	N.Y.,N.H.&Hart.	131
20	do.	104⅛	10	do.......b. c.	131
60	Harlem.......b. c.	132	200	Del., Lack. & W.	110½
600	L. S. & M. S.......b. c.	80⅝	100	do.......b. c.	110⅝
1300	do.	80¾	100	do.	110
100	do.......c.	80⅝	100	do.	110
200	do.	80⅝	100	do.	109⅞
900	do.	80⅝	100	do.	109⅞
700	do.......s3.	80⅝	200	do.	109⅞
500	do.	80⅝	200	do.......s3.	109¾
300	do.......s3.	80⅝	100	do.	109⅝
400	do.	80⅝	100	do.	110
700	do.	80⅝	1000	do.......b30.	110⅛
200	Illinois Cen. b. c.	104⅛	300	do.	110
100	Rome & Watert'n.	75	500	Ohio & M.......b. c.	32¼
			600	do.	32½
			200	do.	32⅜
			700	do.	32⅜
			100	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	31
			100	do.	30⅞
			100	do.......b3.	30⅞
			200	do.	30¾
			200	do.	30¾
			500	do.	30¾
			100	do.	30⅞
			100	do.	30¾
			100	do.	30⅞
			100	do.	30⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

900	W. Union.......s3.	75⅞	400	St. Paul	44⅝
1000	do.......s3.	75½	300	do.	44⅝
600	do.	75⅝	100	do.	44½
200	do.......s3.	75¾	400	do.	44⅝
100	N. Y. C. & H.......c.	104⅛	200	do.	44⅜
200	Pacific Mail	41⅞	300	do.	44½
100	Erie	47⅛	100	do.	44⅝
100	Harlem	132	100	do.	44⅜
500	Lake Shore.......b3.	80⅞	1100	do.	43⅞
300	do.	80¾	200	Del., L. & West'n	110
400	do.	80⅝	100	St. Paul Pf.......c.	69⅝
100	do.......s3.	80⅝	200	do.	69⅝
1100	do.	80⅝	200	do.	70
1900	do.	80⅝	700	Ohio & Miss.	32
100	do.......s3.	80⅝	200	do.	31⅞
500	Union Pacific.......c.	34⅝	100	do.	32
200	do.......s3.	34⅝	200	Han. & St. Jo.	30⅞
100	do.......b3.	34⅝	300	do.	30⅞
1400	do.......s3.	34⅝	300	do.	30⅞
300	do.......c.	34⅝	700	Tol. & Wab.	49⅞
100	North-western	57⅞	100	do.	49⅝
800	do.	57⅞	100	do.	49⅝
100	do.	56⅞	100	do.	49⅝
500	do.	57	100	do.	49⅝
200	North-west'n Pf.	74⅛	200	do.	49⅝
50	do.	74⅛	100	do.......s3.	49⅝
100	do.	74	100	do.	49⅝
200	do.	73⅞	200	C., C. & I. C.	30⅞
800	do.	73⅞	300	do.	30⅞
100	Rock Island	106⅞	300	do.	30⅞
100	do.	106⅝	100	do.......s3.	30⅞
300	do.	106⅝	100	do.	30¾
200	Pacific of Mo.	41⅞	100	At. & Pac. Pf.	18⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	S. C. 6s, N., A. & O. b. c.	20	1000	L. S. & M. S.......b. c.	80⅞
2,000	C. & N. W. Con. Cou. G'd B'ds b. c.	86	400	do.......s3.	80⅞
			300	do.......b3.	80⅝
			500	do.	80⅝
			500	do.......b3.	80⅝
3,000	M. & St. P. C. & M. Div.......b. c.	81	300	do.	80¾
			1, 0	Ill. Central.......b. c.	104
800	N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c. s3.	104¼	40	N. J. Central	104⅛
			100	do.......b. c.	104½
500	do.	104⅛	400	C. & N. W.......b. c.	56⅝
20	do.	104	200	do.	56¾
1200	West. Union b. c.	75⅝	200	do.......s3.	56⅝
400	do.	75⅝	100	do.	56⅞
1000	do.	75⅝	100	do.......c.	56⅝
200	do.	75⅝	100	do.	56¾
200	do.	75½	100	do.	56⅞
500	do.	75⅝	300	do.......b3.	57
1200	do.	75⅝	100	do.	57
100	Quicksilver Pf.	36	100	do.	56⅞
600	Erie.......b. c.	47⅛	200	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	73⅞
100	Pacific Mail.......b. c.	41⅞	100	do.......c.	73⅞
100	do.	41¾	300	T., W. & W.......b. c.	49⅜
100	do.	41⅞	200	do.	49⅜
200	do.	41⅞	200	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	43⅞
300	do.......s3.	41¾	100	do.......s3.	43⅞
300	Union Pa. b. c. s3.	34⅛	100	do.	44
300	do.	34⅛	300	do.......b3.	44
100	do.	34⅛	300	do.	44
100	do.......b3.	34¼	400	C. M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	69⅜
20	B., H. & E. b. c. s3.	1⅞	50	P., Ft. W. & C.	94
200	Ohio & Miss.......b. c.	31⅞	300	D., L. & W.......c.	110
100	Han. & St. Jo.	30½			

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000	N. W. Con. G'd B'ds.	86	100	North-western Pf.	74
			300	do.	73⅞
100	Pacific Mail	41⅞	300	Rock Island	106⅝
200	do.......b3.	42	200	Tol. & Wabash	49⅜
200	do.......b3.	41⅞	200	do.	49⅜
100	do.	41⅞	200	do.......b3.	49⅜
200	do.	41⅞	100	do.	49⅜
200	do.	41¾	100	St. Paul Pf.......s30.	69⅝
200	do.	42⅛	500	St. Paul	44
300	Western Union	75⅝	100	do.......s3.	44
100	do.	75⅝	300	do.......s3.	43⅞
200	do.......s3.	75⅝	200	do.	43⅝
200	do.	75⅝	100	do.	43⅝
100	do.	75⅝	300	do.	43⅝
100	do.......b3.	75⅝	600	do.	43⅝
100	do.......s3.	75⅝	700	do.	43⅝
100	do.	75⅝	100	do.	43⅝
100	do.	75⅝	200	Erie	47⅛
600	do.	75⅝	100	St. L. & I. M.......b3.	30
100	N. Y. C. & H.	104⅛	10	do.	31
100	do.	104¼	200	Del., L. & W.	110
400	do.	104⅛	50	do.	110½
100	Lake Shore	80⅝	50	do.	110½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss.......b3.	31⅞

800	North-western	56⅞	100	Han. & St. Jo.	30⅞
100	do.	57	100	do.	30¾
900	do.	56⅞	500	C., C. & I. C.	30¾
200	do.	56⅞	100	do.	30¼
100	do.......c.	56⅞	100	do.	30½
300	do.	56⅞	100	do.	30⅝
100	do.	56⅞	100	Atlantic & Pa. Pf.	18⅝
400	do.......b3.	57	100	do.......b30.	18¾

SATURDAY, Feb. 28—P. M.

The Bank Averages, in the main, are much in the situation of last week. The Gold Notes are $1,874,700 lower, on account of payments into the Sub-Treasury for Customs, and the Greenbacks are $1,764,400 higher. The Loans are up $674,900. The General Deposit line is only $97,000 different from the last average—a gain to this amount. The general movement of the Banks may be called steady, as well as strong, and the rates for Money cheap and easy—4@5 ℔ cent. on call loan, and 6@7 per cent. for discounts.

The Stock speculation is lower on nearly all the Railroads and the Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail. There was a heavy pressure to sell all round on the Exchange Board this forenoon, and there was little or no improvement at the close of the day. There were various damaging rumors afloat in regard to particular Stocks conspicuously active of late, like Union Pacific and the St. Pauls. It was given out without the proper authority, as far as we can find out, that Jay Gould is to come into the new Direction of the Union Pacific Road, and it was also rumored that the proposed Dividend in Consolidated Bonds on the St. Paul Preferred Stock, advertised to be paid on Monday, had been defeated by the vote of the Stockholders. There is not a word of truth in this rumor. The assent of a majority of the Stockholders to the Dividend is already secured. These stories come in quite timely for the selling spirit which has seized the speculators in the last day or two, and the result is a more decided weakness in prices on much heavier transactions than at any time since the Holiday of last Monday. The market for the Public Funds and the Railroad Bonds has not been perceptibly influenced. The sales of Gold to-day were steady at 112⅝ ℔ cent., and Exchange on London is $4 83@$4 83½ to the £ Sterling.

At 3 o'clock P. M. the following prices were made, as compared with Friday night:

Closing Quotations—Feb. 28.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	120½	120⅞
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119¾	119¾
American Gold	112⅝	112⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 83½	$4 83½
New-York Central and Hudson	104⅝	104
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅞	106½
Pacific Mail	41⅜	42
St. Paul Common	45¾	44
Western Union	75⅝	75¼
Union Pacific	34½	34⅛
Lake Shore	81⅛	80½
Toledo and Wabash	50⅜	49½
Harlem	132½	130½
North-west	57⅞	57
North-west Preferred	75⅛	73¾
C. C. and Indiana Central	30⅞	30¼
Adams Express	96½	96½
United States Express	72½	71½
Wells-Fargo Express	77½	76
American Express	65	64½
Delaware and Lackawanna	110¾	109½
Central New-Jersey	105½	101¾
Panama	116¾	116½
St. Paul Preferred	70½	69½
Erie	47⅜	47⅛
Atlantic and Pacific	19⅛	18⅝

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1874.

Gold receipts	$1,297,641 33
Gold payments	198,409 33
Gold balance	55,578,189 33
Currency receipts	1,145,269 75
Currency payments	459,064 49
Currency balance	37,075,359 39
Customs	471,000 00

The following are the bids for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent. reg., '81	119¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	119½
6 ℔ cent. coup., '81	120¼	5-20 reg., '67	119
5-20 reg., '62	117	5-20 coup., '67	119¾
5-20 coup., '62	117⅞	5-20 reg., '68	119
5-20 reg., '64	118½	5-20 coup., '68	119⅜
5-20 coup., '64	119⅜	10-40 registered	113⅞
5-20 reg., '65	119⅜	10-40 coupon	116⅛
5-20 coup., '65	120⅞	5s coup. '81	114⅝
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	119⅜	6s currency	116⅝

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	94½	Del., L. & W. 1st	103
N. Y. C. 6s, Real E.	93	Del., L. & W. 2d	103¼
N. Y. C. 6s, Sub.	93	D., L. & W. 7s conv.	103½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101½	T. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	87½
N. Y. C. 7s Con., '76	101	Tol. & Wab. 2d	90
N. Y. C. 1st, reg.	104	Han. & Naples 1st	81
N. Y. C. 1st, coup.	104	Gt. Western 1st, '88	93¼
Erie 3d 7s, '83	101½	Gt. Western 2d, '93	84
Erie 4th 7s, '80	98	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	86½
Erie 5th 7s, '88	96	Galena & Chi. Ext.	100
Long Dock bonds	96	Galena & Chi. 2d	97
Hud. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85	104¾	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	104
Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75	101½	Morris & Essex 1st	106
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	101	Morris & Essex 2d	99½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	90½	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	105½
Mich. C. Con. 7s, 1902	98½	N. J. Cen. 2d	101
Chi., B. & Q. 8 p. ct. 1st	110½	N. J. Cen. Conv.	101½
Mich. So. 7 ℔ ct. 2d	99½	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	105
M. S. & N. I. S. F., 7 ℔ c.	104	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	101
Clev. & Toledo S. F.	100	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.	96
Clev. & Tol., new bds.	97½	Clev. & P. 3d	90
Clev., P. & A., old bs.	100	Chicago & Alton 1st	103½
Clev., P. & A., new bs.	99	Ohio & M. Con. S. F.	93
Det., M. & Tol. bds.	98	Ohio & M. Con.	92
Buffalo & Erie, n. bs.	96½	Ohio & M. 2d Con.	81¼
Lake Shore div. bs.	96½	Dub. & S. City 1st	90
Lake Shore C. C. bs.	96¾	Dub. & S. C. 2d Div.	88
Lake Shore C. R. bs.	97½	M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	105½
Lake Shore G. 2d, C.	91	M. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10, P. D.	94½
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	98	M. & St. P. 7s G., R. D.	88
C. Pacific Gold bds.	95¼	M. & St. P. 1st, La C. D.	91½
Western Pac. bds.	87½	M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	89
U. Pacific 1st bds.	85	M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	81½
U. P. Land Grants 7s.	82	M. & St. Paul 2d	80¼
U. P. Income 10s.	82	Chi. & Mil. 1st	95
Ill. C. 7 ℔ ct., '75	100	Joliet & Chi. 1st	105
Bellev'e & S. I. 1st 8s.	94	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	90
Alton & T. H. 1st	100	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	81
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	86	Tol., P. & W. 2d	60
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	101	T., P. & W. Cons. 7s	60
Chi. & N. W. Int. bs.	97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bs.	89	B., H. & Erie 1st	30
Chi. & N. W. 1st	101	B., H. & Erie Guar.	41
C. & N. W. Cp. G. bs.	85⅜	Cedar F. & M. 1st	76
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s S. F.	102½	B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, G.	55
H. & St. Jo. L. G.	90		
H. & St. Jo. 8s Conv.	83		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 28.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100½	100¾
City 6s, new	102⅞	103
Camden and Amboy	124	124¼
Pennsylvania Central	104¼	104½
Reading	115½	116
Lehigh Valley	60½	60¾
Catawissa Preferred	49½	49¾
Philadelphia and Erie	20½	21
Northern Central	34	35
Lehigh Navigation	89½	90
Lehigh Gold Loan	96½	97

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer City of Brussels for Liverpool—3,417 bxs. Cheese; 100 cases Pine-apples; 106 cases Sewing-machines; 352 pks. Agricultural Implements; 44 cases Hardware; 80 pks. Ore; 27 bxs. Oysters; 1,131 bxs. Bacon; 8 hhds. Foots; 10 bbls. Tongues; 132 pks. Machinery; 50 cases Rifles; 29 pks. Game; 7,033 bushels Wheat; 779 tcs. Lard; 150 bags Clover-seed; 800 bales Cotton.

By the steamer Celtic for Liverpool—1,857 bags Oil-cake; 300 bags Coffee; 15 pks. Extracts; 547 bxs. Meat; 75 tcs. Lard; 10,186 bushels Wheat; 1 case Rifles; 2,557 bxs. Cheese; 3,000 Staves; 1,874 bxs. Bacon; 2 bbls. Tongues; 15 bales Hides; 2,258 bales Cotton.

By the bark Chinaman, for London—500 bbls. Flour, 28,513 bushels Wheat, 500 Oars, 251 bxs. Bacon, 300 bbls. Resin.

By the ship Harlow, for London—4,100 bbls. Flour, 22,759 bushels Wheat, 403 bbls. Resin, 1,200 Staves, 450 cases Oysters, 1,000 cases Clothes-pins, 145 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 80 cases Clocks, 258 pks. Woodware.

By the bark Rosa Barss, for Bermuda—50 Oxen, 25 sacks Salt, 50 bbls. Corn-meal, 80 bales Hay, 6 Hogs.

By the bark Lindesnaes, for Queenstown—3,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Catterina, for Antwerp—43,997 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Nuovo Mondo, for Genoa—17,150 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Weser, for Bremen—268 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 9 pks. Hardware, 15 cases Oil Peppermint, 238 bales Tobacco, 812 cases Tobacco, 12 cases Cigars, 1,500 bxs. Starch, 2,856 bags Rye, 208 pks. Meats, 5 tcs. Castings, 168 bxs. Bacon, 22 hhds. Tobacco, 8 pks. Steel Brushes, 250 sacks Ore, 1 Organ, 36 bales Skins, 466 bales Cotton, 50 pks. Agricultural Implements, 28 pks. Machinery, 33 bales Leather, 12 bbls. Bellies, 3 bxs. Pumps.

By the brig Golden Fleece, for Venice—6,151 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the ship City of Amoy, for London—7,777 bushels Corn, 37,730 bushels Wheat, 2,200 bbls. Flour.

By the ship Tyburnia, for London—516 bbls. Resin, 2,247 bags Oil-cake, 2,522 bbls. Oil-cake.

By the bark [illegible], for Cork—[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark [illegible], for London—[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum.

[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS. For sale by L. T. HOYT, No. 46 Exchange place.

ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., No. 112 Broadway, organize incorporated companies, and secure additional capital for mercantile, manufacturing, mining, and other legitimate enterprises possessing substantial inducements.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell and Judge Freedman.

Charles Guidet vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion for the reargument of appeal denied with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

Joseph Spyer et al. vs. C. J. Fisher; exceptions overruled and judgment ordered for the plaintiff on the verdict. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

Mary E. Reading vs. Christopher Gray; judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

D. Freeman Poole et al. vs. Ann Eliza Kermit et al.; verdict set aside and judgment absolute for the defendants with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

Reinhold Boekler vs. John A. Hardenburg, impleaded, &c.; judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

George S. Pepplier vs. John F. Baxter et al.; judgment reversed and a new trial ordered with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

Alfred P. Arnold et al. vs. Christopher Keyes; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

James Hooper vs. Orlando W. Dehony et al.; judgment reversed, order of reference vacated, and new trial ordered with costs to appellants to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Elizabeth C. Roberts vs. Charles Johnson et al.; judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Edward Haight vs. George Moore et al.; so much of the judgment as is appealed from, reversed, order of reference vacated and new trial ordered with costs to appellant to abide the event. (See opinion.) Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Benjamin F. Allen et al. vs. The Fourth National Bank; defendant's exceptions sustained, verdict set aside and new trial ordered with costs to defendant to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

By Judges Freedman, Curtis, and Speir.

Lewis Roberts vs. Henry White et al.; order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Speir.

NOTICE.

This court will hereafter meet to render decisions on the last Saturday of the month preceding the first Monday of the succeeding month. The hour of meeting will be 12 o'clock, noon, instead of 11 o'clock A. M., as heretofore.

THE MARCH TERM.

The March Term of the State (civil) courts commence to-morrow. The assignments of Judges to hold the various branches of each are as follows:

SUPREME COURT.

General Term—Presiding Judge Davis, and Judges Brady and Daniels.
Circuit, Part I.—Judge Lawrence.
Circuit, Part II.—Judge Van Brunt.
Chambers—Judge Donohue.

SUPERIOR COURT.

General Term—Judges Sedgwick, Van Vorst, and Speir.
Special Term—Judge Curtis.
Trial Term, Part I.—Judge Monell.
Trial Term, Part II.—Judge Freedman.

COMMON PLEAS.

General Term—Chief Justice Daly, and Judges Loew and Joseph F. Daly.
Trial Term, Part I.—Judge Robinson.
Chambers—Judge Larremore.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly.

VERDICT AGAINST A STAGE COMPANY.

Sarah Disney vs. Wilkins et al.—Plaintiff, who is widow of a former member of Congress from Ohio, sued defendants, who are the proprietors of the Broadway and Madison line of stages, to recover $10,000 damages for injuries sustained through the alleged negligence of a driver of one of the stages. Plaintiff, in her testimony, asserted that she pulled the strap to get out at Twenty-second street; that when on the step of the stage, and before she had time to alight, she heard the driver crack his whip and remembered nothing more until she found herself in bed in the Gilsey House surrounded by friends and physicians; that the fall from the step of the stage resulted in injuries to her eye, hernia, and great nervous prostration. Defendants denied the negligence, and on their part the driver testified that on the day in question he had no whip, and that he did not move on the stage until he saw plaintiff safe on the sidewalk. The jury, notwithstanding the story of defendants' driver, gave plaintiff a verdict for $1,000.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 28—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 43¾; do. Preferred, 67½.

2:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92@92⅛; for the account, 92⅛@92¼. Erie Railway Shares, 43½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £47,000.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier. Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary deliverable April and May, at 7 11-16d.; do. nothing below Low Middling shipped March and April, at 7¾d. Sales on Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8 1-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,800 bales were American; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Pork 62s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for New Mess.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7¾d.; do. do. shipped March and April at 7¾d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January, at 8 1-16d.

LONDON, Feb. 28—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 34s. 9d.@35s. ℔ cwt.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.

Large variety of rich and plain furniture, decorations, &c., which is being offered at extremely low prices.

Corner of Spring and Crosby sts., New-York.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER, BEST meat, fruit, and ice preserver. Trade supplied. Send for book. Refrigerators repaired. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

COAL AND WOOD.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, No. 154 East 25th st., near 3d av. Cord and kindling wood; oak, hickory, and pine wood, in large or small quantities, of the very best quality. Orders by mail delivered with dispatch, free of charge. WM. L. WILLIAMS.

HELP WANTED.

A. T. STEWART & CO. want a first-class DRAPERY CUTTER AND DESIGNER; must have a good practical knowledge of the business, to whom a liberal salary and steady employment will be given. Apply at manager's desk, 10th st., before 9 A. M., or by letter, stating name, references, &c., to the firm.

A. T. STEWART & CO. want first-class Dress-makers, first-class Cloak-makers, and Men's Tie-makers. Only superior workwomen need apply. Apply at 9th st. entrance, Broadway and 10th st.

BOY WANTED—ABOUT SIXTEEN, IN THE OFfice of a manufacturing house up town, west side; must be well educated, write a good hand, and reside with his parents or guardians, in that section of the City. Address Box No. 2,548 Post Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO TAKE charge of and buy for our upholstery department; none but those who are thoroughly competent need apply. J. & C. JOHNSTON, Broadway, 5th av., and 22d st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry-goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

WANTED—SOME LADIES TO READ ON LACE; work given home. Apply at No. 388 4th av., in the store.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NORTH-EAST CORNER BROADWAY AND 1ST ST., BROOKLYN, E. D., Feb. 28, 1874.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held at the office this day, the following minute was unanimously adopted:

This board having been notified of the recent decease of George Kitching, Esq., who for the last eighteen years has been a Director of the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, at this special meeting convened for the purpose determine to place on its records the following minute:

During his connection with this company Mr. Kitching has always been found a faithful and efficient Director, of strict integrity, and ever alive to the true interests of the company. In his decease we mourn the loss of an honorable and high-minded associate and a Christian gentleman.

His bereaved family in this hour of affliction have our profound sympathy.

This board will pay the last token of respect to its deceased member by attending his funeral services in a body.

The Secretary is directed to have this minute engrossed and transmitted to the family of the deceased, [illegible]

[illegible], President.

E. W. [illegible], Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have just received, and they will open on MONDAY, March 2, 1874, a large invoice of

LYONS DRESS SILKS,

in plain colors, comprising all the new Spring shades.
Quality No. 1 at $2 00, former price $2 75, per yard.
Quality No. 2 at $2 50, former price $3 25, per yard.

Also, a large collection of

Black Ground Taffetas,

with fine white lines at $1 per yard, excellent value. And a recent purchase of heavy Grisaille Striped Faille Silks, both in steel and colored grounds, at the extremely low price of $1 per yard, good value at $1 50.

They will offer 10 cases of their well-known brand of

BLACK SILKS

at old prices.

Together with a large variety of

French Dress Fabrics,

Comprising

ARMURE LAINES, TAFFETA BEIGE, BAREGE GRISAILLE, REPS DE SOIE, CASIMIR DE CHEVRON, MILANAISE POPLINETTES, DIAGONAL FACONNE PONGEES, (entirely new.) PARISIENNE GRANITE, PERCALES, FOULARD CAMBRICS, BORDERED JACONETS AND ORGANDIES, Forming a beautiful assortment of new and fresh goods.

Also, on FOURTH AVENUE, will be exhibited a new collection of

CASHMERE REPS, MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, BEIGE, SERGES,

and numerous other styles, from 25c. per yard upward.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will make on MONDAY, March 2, their first opening of

ELEGANT NOVELTIES

of Paris and Berlin made SUITS, JACKETS, POLONAISE, &c., &c., Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, Children's Wardrobes, Laces and Lace Goods of every description, and a fresh stock of

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS

at the late extremely low prices.

A fresh invoice of

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

from $20 each upward.

A large invoice of

SPRING FANCY SHAWLS

at extremely attractive prices.

A large fresh supply of Children's braided and embroidered

CLOTH AND PIQUE DRESSES

at very low prices.

Novelties in BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING for Spring sales.

Also, a fresh supply of Ladies' Imported

CORSETS

AT LARGELY REDUCED PRICES.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

have received and will exhibit on MONDAY, March 2, a large invoice of

SMYRNA AND TEHERAN

CARPETS AND RUGS

direct from Asia Minor, more elegant than any previously received.

They will also largely replenish their stock of

5-FRAME ENGLISH BRUSSELS

at $1 85 per yard upward.

Very best quality

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS

at $1 25 per yard upward.

Extra quality

ROYAL VELVETS

at $2 50 per yard.

PARIS QUALITY VELOUTE CARPETS, handsome designs and coloring, only $3 per yard.

An immense stock of

REAL AXMINSTER AND AUBUSSON

CARPETS,

in one piece, with elegant medallions and borders to match, at about one-half former prices.

A visit of inspection will satisfy the public of the extraordinary inducements offered to purchasers.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

MAKE

Dress and Cloak Making

A SPECIALTY,

Orders for

MOURNING

always have immediate attention.

Charges very moderate, and no disappointments.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HOUSEKEEPER.—IN AN HOTEL, HOUSE OF business, or private house; will undertake entire management of the household, &c.; give a mother's care to young children if required; first-class City references. Apply at No. 168 Madison av., corner 33d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—I WOULD LIKE A POSITION in a family; accustomed to charge of house and sewing; a good home more desirable than high salary; best reference; no objection to the country. Call or address Widow Lady, No. 223 East 28th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A WORKING HOUSEkeeper in a small family; is a good sewer; has no incumbrance. Call on Monday at Protective Union, No. 48 Bleecker st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl in a small private family to do general housework; good City reference. Call at No. 1,007 1st av., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, washing at her house; linens and fineries of every description done promptly, in superior style. J. W. Brown, No. 106 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, to take washing and ironing home by week or month, or go out. Call at No. 122 West 26th st., second floor, Mrs. Chacon.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUAtion for his coachman, a steady, careful, and reliable man. Can be seen all the week at Brewster's, corner 14th st. and 5th av.

BUTLER AND VALET—IS A THOROUGH waiter; would like to go to Washington, or stay in City; best City reference. Address M. Wallace, Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, as coachman in a private family, with the very best City references; can be seen with his present employer; none but a Protestant family need apply. Call at private stable, No. 2 East 54th st., or private house No. 208 East 59th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUAtion for his coachman; Scotch young man, strictly temperate and obliging; no objections to the country. Call or address C. T. C., No. 34 Liberty st., room No. 4.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY MAN (SINGLE) AS coachman and groom in a private family; willing and obliging; good references. Address W. W., No. 68 5th av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; HAS SIX years' best City references. Call or address J. F., No. 119 West 10th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMILY; understands graperies, greenhouses, fruit, vegetables, laying out and keeping place in order, farm stock, &c. Address A. B., Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH GOOD recommendation, as first-class gardener. Address F. Gilenger, No. 250 East 109th st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

FIFTY DIFFERENT SHADES OF THE SILVER, RUSSIAN, NORWEGIAN, SWEDISH, AND CASTOR GRAYS.

By recent arrivals we have made large additions to our SILK STOCK, and now offer full lines of the SILVER, RUSSIAN, NORWEGIAN, SWEDISH, CASTOR, and other GRAYS, in FIFTY DIFFERENT SHADES, this assortment being undoubtedly the MOST COMPLETE in the City. Also, our well-known CASHMERE-FINISH BLACK SILKS, much improved in width and finish.

In WALKING JACKETS we offer the following novelties received last week: The Patti, showing, through a handsome open lace trimming, any colored garment worn underneath. The Rochester, the Tolstoy, the Rubens, the Magdalene, the St. Cloud, the Richelieu, and many others equally stylish. These Jackets are in fine French diagonals and other cloths in great variety, richly embroidered, braided, and trimmed.

In DRESS GOODS will be found SERGES, CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS, DIAGONALS, PONGEES, in polka dots, and other novelties recently imported. These goods are in the choice colors, including the popular GRAY, which is the fashionable color for the coming season.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST. — GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

INDIA SHAWLS.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Will open on MONDAY, March 2,

TWO CASES SQUARE SHAWLS,

In NEW and BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS.

A large assortment of

EMBROIDERED FRENCH PIQUES,

HANDSOME DESIGNS,

At 60 cents per yard, (worth $1 25.)

PARIS NOVELTIES.

WHITE and COLORED "MEXICAINES," CANVAS BATISTE, And "ALGERINES," for Overdresses. BROCADED and STRIPED GRENADINES, "GAZE CHAMBRAIS," Plain, Striped, and Figured; SILK and WORSTED GRENADINE BAREGES, FRENCH JACONETS and ORGANDIES, PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, PERCALES, FOULARD CAMBRICS, SHIRTING CAMBRICS, &c.

Mourning Department.

We would call especial attention to our large stock of

Fine, Medium, and Low-priced

Mourning Dress Goods.

In addition to our USUAL ASSORTMENT of MOURNING FABRICS, adapted to the present season, we have now in store and are constantly receiving CHOICE SELECTIONS of

Spring and Summer Novelties,

In SILK, and SILK and WOOL GRENADINES, "BYZANTINES," "FLORENTINES," and "GAZE CHAMBRAIS," (Plain, Striped, and Brocaded.) Many new and elaborate designs. Also, CAMBRICS, PERCALES, PRINTS, ORGANDIES, AND LAWNS.

Together with a variety of CRAPE and MUSLIN COLLARS.

Veils, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

NEW

SPRING CARPETS.

We have received by recent steamers, and have now open, our New Designs of

English and French Carpets,

The Drawings and Colorings of which are

Entire Novelties in the Market.

The especial attention of those about furnishing first-class houses is called to the above assortment.

We have also made

LARGE REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICE

of the Patterns of last season, and

Hotels and Boarding-Houses

Will find this a great opportunity for refurnishing at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

Broadway, corner 19th st.

OPENING SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th st. ALL THIS WEEK. Beautiful display of FRENCH PATTERNS and skirt trimmings. Something new in WALKING costumes. SMITH'S INSTANT Dress ELEVATOR, change from one dress to another. Saves skirts and WRATH.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New-York, Feb. 28, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WM. P. BACON,
D. E. STARR,
THEO. C. BACON.

The undersigned will continue the banking and brokerage business at No. 26 Broad st., as before, under the firm name of BACON BROS.
WM. P. BACON,
THEO. C. BACON,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

DISSOLUTION.

No. 40 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1874.

The firm of A. D. WILLIAMS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
A. D. WILLIAMS,
J. P. WILLIAMS.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership under the firm name of E. O. & O. C. READ has expired by limitation.
E. O. & O. C. READ.
The business will be continued by the undersigned.
E. O. READ, No. 41 Wall st.

New-York, Feb. 10, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CROSSLEY & MOORE was this day dissolved by mutual consent.
CHAS. CROSSLEY,
GEO. W. MOORE.
The business will be continued by CHAS. CROSSLEY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of HAZARD & MONTAGUE, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in Stock and Gold Privileges, at No. 6 Broad st.
SPENCER H. HAZARD,
WM. L. MONTAGUE.
NEW-YORK, March, 2, 1874.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, AN ACTIVE INterest in an established business showing good profits; has command of cash capital of $20,000, on which he will invest in a business offering proper inducements. Address, stating character of enterprise, E. L. H., Box No. 4,806 New-York Post Office.

COAL-YARD FOR SALE—LONG ESTABLISHed, well fitted up with sheds, &c., with a good run of first-class customers; a fine opportunity for any one wanting to go in the business. Address COAL, Box No. 9, Station C.

BEST PART OF 6TH AV.—A FIRST-CLASS stationery (five years' established) trade; is easily conducted and profitable; price, $3,000. Apply at MITCHELL'S, No. 77 Cedar st.

DANCING.

[illegible]

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

25-inch BLACK SILK, satin finish, $1 25.

The "Cachemire Sublime" BLACK SILK, warranted to wear, $2.

MAIL and SAMPLE ORDERS promptly attended to.

We will offer on MONDAY, March 2, a JOB LOT of COLORED SILKS, 25 inches wide, for $1 50, $1 75, and $2; formerly sold for $3 and $3 50.

For the convenience of customers, these goods will be exhibited on a counter apart from the Silk Department. (No samples cut of this lot.)

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will open, on MONDAY, March 2, in their LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, NEW STYLES IN ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS FOR SPRING WEAR.

Together with a new and elegant stock of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS, imported and of our own manufacture, at exceedingly POPULAR PRICES.

WEDDING OUTFITS and INFANTS' WARDROBES, In elegant variety, ready-made, and made to order at the shortest notice.

ALL orders for DRESSMAKING promptly executed, at reasonable prices, and in the latest styles.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will open on MONDAY, March 2, a choice stock of REAL LACE GOODS, comprising

BLACK THREAD, GUIPURE, and VALENCIENNES LACES and INSERTIONS, POINT and POINT APPLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS, BLACK THREAD and GUIPURE LACE CAPES, GUIPURE and SPANISH LACE SCARFS, THREAD LACE PARASOL and FAN COVERS, GUIPURE SPANISH and DOTTED NETS and ILLUSIONS.

Novelties in Valenciennes Bows, Ruffs, Vests, Capes, and Fichus. Also, a splendid stock of Hamburg Edgings, Insertions, and Bands, Neck Ruffling, Ruchings, and Plaitings, in all styles.

Ladies' and Gents' Hemmed and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, plain and colored borders; Ladies' Silk Mufflers, Ties, &c., in choice styles and at POPULAR PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will open on MONDAY, March 2, a choice stock of IMPORTED WHITE GOODS, in Nainsooks and Cambrics, Satin Checks and Stripes, Victoria Lawns, Swiss and Organdie Muslins, French Nainsook, Dotted and Figured Swiss Tarlatan, Soft-finish Cambric, Tucked Muslin and Skirtings, Corded, Figured, and Embroidered PIQUES.

Also, a new style of JAPANESE MUSLIN for Dresses and Polonaises.

GRENADINES, GRENADINES.

2 YARDS WIDE, (PURE SILK AND WOOL,) $2 PER YARD, WORTH $3 50.
2 YARDS WIDE, (PURE SILK AND WOOL,) $2 50 PER YARD, WORTH $4.
¾ WIDE, 80 CENTS, $1, $1 25, WORTH $1, $1 25, AND $1 50.
¾ WIDE, 50 CENTS, WORTH 65 CENTS.
CASHMERES, MERINOS, HENRIETTA CLOTHS, TAMISE CLOTHS, BOMBAZINES, &c., AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
BLACK SILKS, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3.

An inspection is requested, as the above are special bargains.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

NO. 729 BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY PLACE.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE, AT AUCTION, of the entire stock of GAS-FIXTURES, MACHINERY, and TOOLS of the late firm of John Hooton, AT NO. 620 BROADWAY, ON TUESDAY, MARCH 3, AND FOLLOWING DAYS, At 10 o'clock each day.

The stock consists of CHANDELIERS and GAS-FIXTURES in great variety; glass, bronze, and gilt manufactured stock; gas-fittings, machinery, tools, lathes, steam-engine and boiler, steam-pump, and other machinery.

Also, store fixtures and furniture.

Catalogues can be obtained at No. 620 Broadway, or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 60 Liberty st.
W. F. ALDRICH, Receiver.

CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Feb. 17, 1874.

AT AUCTION.

Fire apparatus, engines, and trucks. The following property of the City of Brooklyn will be sold at auction, on Tuesday, March 3, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the repair-yard of the Brooklyn Fire Department, corner of Myrtle av. and Hampden st., where it can be seen any day from date to day of sale:

Six steam fire-engines of the following makers: Lee & Larnard, James Smith, Allentown Iron Works, Clapp & Jones, and Joseph Banks.

Four hook and ladder trucks, suitable for use in a village fire department.

One cracked fire-bell, weighing about 5,000 pounds.

Terms of sale cash: twenty per cent. on day of sale, the balance within ten days thereafter.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Comptroller.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer. Office and salesroom, No. 37 Nassau st., opposite the Post Office. Branch auction branch, Nos. 19 to 25 13th st.

BANKRUPTCY SALE.

The furniture, fixtures, partitions, cylinder desks, revolving chairs, oil-cloths, carpets, wardrobes, bookcases, &c., formerly belonging to the firm of

JAY COOKE & CO., at No. 2 Nassau st., on MONDAY, March 2, 1874, at 10:30 o'clock.
By ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.

PROPOSALS.

BROOKLINE WATER WORKS.

TO IRON-FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals for cast-iron water-pipes and special castings will be received at the office of the Brookline Water Commissioners, Town Hall, until 12 o'clock M. TUESDAY, March 3, for furnishing the whole or any part of the following cast-iron water-pipes and special castings:

[illegible] tons of pipe, 16 inches diameter.
[illegible] tons of pipe, 14 inches diameter.
[illegible] tons of pipe, 12 inches diameter.
[illegible] tons of pipe, 10 inches diameter.
[illegible] tons of pipe, 8 inches diameter.
[illegible] tons of pipe, 6 inches diameter.
[illegible] tons of pipe, special castings.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals. Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned.
CHAS. E. KIRBY,
CHAS. D. DREW,
WILLIAM ASPINWALL,
[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A description of any property which you may have for sale or to rent is solicited.

LEONARD J. CARPENTER,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 3d av., (Bible House,) New-York.
Entire charge taken of property.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE
On 5th and Madison-avs., and streets adjoining.
Valuable building lots in choice localities.
For permits and particulars apply to
WOOD, BRADY & TODD, No. 9 Pine st.

HOUSES ON 57TH AV. AND NEAR-BY STREETS,
AT LOW PRICES.
ALSO,
in other localities from $20,000 upward.
WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE,
IN
SUMS FROM $3,000 UPWARD.
FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES WANTED.
WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

J. ROMAINE BROWN,
NO. 1,280 BROADWAY, CORNER 33D ST.,
is now offering for sale first-class residences in New-York City and suburbs at great bargains. Printed list now ready, and will be sent by mail when desired.
Also, to rent, dwellings of every description, furnished and unfurnished. Property-owners desiring to sell or rent will find it to their advantage to send full particulars to my office.
NO CHARGE FOR REGISTERING.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—WELL-VENTILATED four-story high-stoop house, No. 536 7th st., at junction with Broadway, and opposite extensive hotel now erecting; examination will show this property is very desirably located for future business purposes, and can be purchased at about one-half what its value must be in a few years, and several thousand dollars less than any of similar surrounding property. OWNER, No. 203 West 44th st., before 11, and evenings.

$20,000.
For sale in 44th st., between 5th and Madison avs., a very choice house. Apply to SAMUEL C. SELDEN, No. 39 Nassau st.

FOR SALE.
A new medium-size, four-story brown-stone house, No. 115 East 70th st., "Lennox Hill;" built in the best manner by days' work, and hard wood finish; replete and complete in every particular; price very low; terms easy. Inquire of CHARLES FOX, or WM. BRETHERTON, on the premises, No. 12 East 45th st.

TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, all hard-wood finish, on West 62d st., 184 feet west of Boulevard. Price, $23,000. Also a lot on West 58th st., near Grand Circle, $17,000. Also, three stores and dwellings, with large two-story building in rear, Nos. 981, 983, and 985 8th av., near 58th st., on seven years' lease, $1,400. Apply to WM. RADDELL, Builder and owner, No. 985 8th av.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON AV., NEAR 38TH ST., a magnificent brown-stone private residence, 25x60, with extension; price, $80,000, including gas fixtures, mirrors, and library cases; terms easy. Address W. S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

JOHN S. PIERCE,
REAL ESTATE,
NO. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Entire charge taken of property.

TO LOAN.
$25,000 in one sum for permanent investment on City property. Also one sum of $7,000. Only legal charges required. Apply to
SAMUEL C. SELDEN,
No. 39 Nassau st.

TO PARTIES WHO MAY DESIRE TO INVEST IN real estate in the new Twenty-third ward, or who may want correct information of values, we offer our services. Having made a specialty of that section during the past eight years, we have unusual advantages and most complete official survey maps. F. G. & C. D. BROWN, No. 60 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY stores, No. 16 Cliff and No. 241 Pearl st., between Fulton and John sts., 28x197 feet; suitable for any business requiring space, strength, and a good light; possession prior to May if desired.
GEORGE G. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff st.

FOR SALE—AT ABOUT THE REAL VALUE OF the ground, desirable improved property in Canal st., 19th st., near 9th av.; Hudson st., Bleecker, Jane, Horatio, and 6th av., from $9,500 to $23,000; rare chance for a bargain if sold at once. Apply at the owner's, No. 603 Hudson st.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—For sale, a superior-built four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22 feet wide; perfect order; all the modern improvements; price low; terms easy. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway. Rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE ENGLISH BASEment house and lot, 16.8x100 feet, on 38th st., near 7th av.; house has all modern improvements, private staircase, &c., and is in perfect order throughout; immediate possession; price $18,500. Apply to SIMPSON & PEET, real estate office, Broadway and 44th st.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS, CHEAP.—NO. 18 East 57th st.; Nos. 1 and 19 East, and No. 18 West 53d st.; No. 16 West 52d st.; No. 15 East 48th st.; 5th av, Nos. 290, 584, 676, 781, 783.
V. B. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, in between 5th and 6th avs. and from 23d to 59th sts.; prices from $25,000 to $80,000; in other good streets, from $12,000 to $20,000.
HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

SIXTIETH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—Choice four-story high-stoop brown-stone house in excellent order and frescoed; all improvements. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, OFFERS at a positive bargain, and on very easy terms, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, on West 129th st., near the Sixth Avenue Boulevard.

$27,000.—A COSY BROWN-STONE house in 45th st., between 5th and 6th avs.
A. H. MULLER & SON,
No. 7 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

OWNERS OF HOUSES WILL FIND RESPONsible parties to rent and purchase promptly by putting them on our new list. Also, to LOAN, No. 126 Park av., opposite Grand Central Depot.

FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE DWELLING, hard-wood finished throughout, No. 12 East 75th st., for sale or exchange on easy terms. PHILIP SMITH, No. 713 7th av.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop college-house. For particulars apply on premises, Nos. 41 and 47 West 10th st.

NICHOLAS R. CONNOR, NO. 106 BROADWAY, offers at a sacrifice new Philadelphia brick house on West 126th st., high ground; house is first class throughout; quick transit by boat.

REAL ESTATE.—BUYING, SELLING, EXCHANGing, charge of estates, and collection of rents carefully managed; highest references. D. H. KING, Jr., No. 338 Pearl st., Franklin square.

FOR SALE—WEST 39TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A fine modern brown-stone house. Apply to P. P. VAN KANDT, No. 81 Cedar st., Room No. 2.

SOME REAL BARGAINS IN FIRST-CLASS houses may be obtained by calling on ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND to let at great reductions.—Brooklyn *Eagle* and Brooklyn *Sunday Sun* and our list of 1st March contains 3,000 furnished and unfurnished houses, business property, lots, and mortgages for sale. JACOB V. DE GROOT & CO., Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, New-York, and No. 363 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

$5,000, $5,500, $6,000, $6,500, $7,000 to $8,000 will buy three-story brick houses, all improvements, ten to fifteen rooms, five to fifteen minutes to ferries; terms easy. O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 89 Broadway, Williamsburg.

TO RENT, (FURNISHED,) FOR SALE OR EXchange, with immediate possession—Three-story brick, 20x50x10; twelve rooms, fine order; Wyckoff st., between Hoyt and Bond, Brooklyn; rent, $1,000. Apply, personally, to D. D. ORVELL, No. 291 Broadway.

WHETHER YOU BUY, SELL, RENT, OR EXchange Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, real estate of any description, apply to O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 89 Broadway, Williamsburg.

$5,000 TO $8,000 WILL BUY THREE-STORY brick houses, all improvements, 10 to 15 rooms; terms to suit. O.V. Holcomb, 89 B'way, W'msburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES
FOR SALE AND TO LET.
Apply to E. C. CLARKE & CO.,
Real Estate Agents, Long Branch, N. J.

$60 MONTHLY—RENTAL OR INTEREST. Outlay—Handsome near-by cottage and grounds; quick transit; competing roads, forty minutes from Liberty st.; numerous trains till midnight; three depots; extra large lots; garden, lawns, flowers, shade, and fruit; paved and lighted streets; well drained and healthy; orderly society; light taxes; no assessments. For views and particulars apply at West Elizabeth Depot, adjacent, or address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN MILES FROM CITY HALL by two lines of railroad; two minutes' walk from one depot and eight minutes' from the other—a handsome country residence; twelve rooms, an acre of ground well laid out in flower and vegetable gardens. If not sold soon will be rented furnished to an eligible family. For particulars apply to E. L. BRIGG, No. 53 Walker st., up stairs.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year. WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TWO FIRST-CLASS gentlemen's dwelling-houses, five and ten acres land, for sale; also cottage, furnished, to let. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 119 Broadway.

A WESTCHESTER FARM—32 ACRES, FINE soil, 1 mile from City, French-roof house, barn, orchard, &c.; a bargain. C. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE NAPA QUICKSILVER MINE.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in Bankruptcy, entered Feb. 3, 1874, the undersigned will receive proposals for the purchase of the Napa Quicksilver Mine until the 13th day of April next, inclusive. This mine, formerly known as the Oakville Quicksilver Mine, is situated in the Napa Valley, California, about sixty miles north of the City of San Francisco, from which it is accessible by rail in one hour and a half. The property is described in the deed to the Napa Quicksilver Mining Company from the Oakville Quicksilver Mining Company, as follows: All that certain mine, lead, or lode bearing cinnabar, known as the Oakville Quicksilver Mine, being one thousand feet in width by three thousand feet in length, as described in a certain patent issued to this company by the Government of the United States, dated April 15, 1872, which was recorded March 28, 1872, in the County Recorder's office of Napa County, California, in Book A, of Patents, page 294, a map of which property can be seen at the office of the undersigned. Two brick furnaces, as well as brick, iron, and wooden condensers, engine, boiler, &c., belong to the property, together with all the usual and necessary mining utensils. The mine has been in successful operation, and although the mining thus far has been confined mainly to the surface, sufficient depth has been obtained, however, to encourage the belief that rich ore remains below. In view of the present high price of quicksilver, this mine offers great inducements to those desiring to invest in mining property. Proposals must be accompanied by a certificate of deposit in the United States Trust Company of the City of New-York, of ten per cent, of the amount of the bid as a guarantee of performance in case of acceptance.
ALEXANDER G. BLACK,
Assignee of the Napa Quicksilver Mining Company, bankrupt, No. 120 Pearl street, New-York City.
New-York, Feb. 19, 1874.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, TWENTY-EIGHT miles (one hour and ten minutes) from New-York, a beautifully rustic cottage house, garden's cottage, a large barn and poultry-house, with about twenty acres of land; the place has no superior on the river for beauty of situation, perfect health, pure water, and is entirely free from chills and fever; fruits in great variety in full bearing, lawn shaded by evergreens and elms, large garden stocked with small fruits, grapes, &c., protected from the north winds by a wooded hillside, with graded paths to the summit, where the view of mountain and river is unequaled in extent and beauty by any private place on the Hudson. Large photographs can be seen at Romer Morgan's. For further information apply to W. R. DEAN, Nyack, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.—The new, superior built and finished houses, No. 14 East 63d st.; No. 13 East 40th st.; No. 20 West 38th st.; Nos. 119, and 22 East 57th st.; No. 56 West 57th st.; Nos. 20, 24, 37, and 41 West 56th st.; Nos. 1 and 17 East 53d st.; Nos. 18 and 20 West 53d st.; Nos. 22 and 26 West 52d st.; Nos. 41 and 49 West 49th st. No. 15 East 46th st.; No. 61 West 46th st., and No. 128 West 43d st. Also, Nos. 465, 520, 531, 537, 569, 624, 675, 744, 746, 781, 783, and 960 5th av. Also, Nos. 261, 264, 515, 521, 572, and 574 Madison av.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST-BUILT NEW dwelling houses in Mount Vernon, thirty-five minutes from 42d st., eleven rooms, two city lots, concrete cellar floor, well, cistern, sidewalks graded and flagged; price, $7,000. Also, dwelling house in prime order, thirteen rooms, gas, furnace, bath-room, stable, and coach-house, twelve city lots, fruit of all kinds, street graded and sidewalks flagged; price low; terms easy. Above houses are located in the very best part of the village, three minutes from depot. Apply to owner, W. P. ESTERBROOK, Mount Vernon, or S. R. JOHNSON, No. 38 Wall st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty.—Elegant country-seat at Delancey's Point, Massapequa, one hour from New-York, via New-Haven Railroad. HALL J. HOW, No. 19 Pine st.

A VALUABLE MINERAL SPRING PROPERty, with improvements, for sale or exchange for City property. Address SPA, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 33d st.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FRONT; IMPROVED place, four acres or more $25,000.
C. H. GREEN, Nyack, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF
34
MAGNIFICENT LOTS,
BEING A PORTION OF THE ESTATE OF
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 12, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Andrew Carrigan, deceased:

GRAND BOULEVARD.

Eight lots, comprising the entire westerly front on the Boulevard, between 114th and 115th sts.

114TH STREET.

Nine lots on the northerly side of 114th st., between Boulevard and Riverside av., with the MANSION HOUSE thereon.

115TH STREET.

Nine lots on the southerly side of 115th st., between the Boulevard and Riverside av.

RIVERSIDE AVENUE.

Eight lots on the easterly side of Riverside av., between 114th and 115th sts., and fronting

THE RIVERSIDE PARK
AND
HUDSON RIVER,

and commanding a magnificent view of both.
Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
WILL SELL
AT AUCTION,
by order of
ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver,
that very
VALUABLE LOT
and
BANKING-HOUSE,
on the north-westerly corner of
NASSAU AND PINE STS.,
known as the
NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
on
TUESDAY,
March 3, 1874,
at 12 o'clock,
at the
EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY.
Size of lot, 36 feet 7¾ inches on Nassau st., and 80 feet on Pine st. The building contains over thirty offices and basement, independent of the banking-room and rear offices.
BY AUCTIONEERS.—This banking-room could be very much enlarged by making an entrance on Pine st. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years if desired. See plans and other particulars at the office, No. 3 Pine st.

WOOD, BRADY & TODD, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, MARCH 5,
Valuable Leasehold Property,
On 34th st., 12th av. and Hudson River.
Four lots on the south-east corner 34th st. and 12th av., directly opposite the Manhattan Market, 100x100 feet. Also, four lots on the south-west corner 34th st. and 12th av., with all the rights to the water front on the North River at the foot of 34th st. This valuable leasehold has 21 years to run, with renewal of 21 years.
Maps and particulars at WOOD, BRADY & TODD'S, No. 9 Pine st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, No. 217 East 72d street, three-story high-stoop, brown-stone house, situate on the north side of 72d st., 210 feet from 3d av. The situation is choice, and the house contains all the modern improvements; size of lot, 15x102.2. JAMES A. OLWELL, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney; THOMAS H. LANDON, Esq., Referee. Maps and permits at the auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway.

J. H. WILSON, Auctioneer.
LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, NO. 12 PINE ST., will sell at auction, at 12 o'clock,
MONDAY, March 2, 1874,
at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the four-story English basement house,
NO. 209 WEST 23TH ST.,
between 7th and 8th avs.; house, 13.6x55; lot, 98.9 feet, more or less; house in splendid order; seventy per cent. on mortgage for five years.

WOOD, BRADY & TODD, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, MARCH 12—Two brick houses and lots on Washington st., Brooklyn, in the business centre of the City.
By order of W. W. SKIDDY,
J. D. HEISSENBUTTEL,
Trustees.
Maps and particulars at their office, 9 Pine st., N. Y.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF TWELVE LOTS ON 45TH AV.—RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (under the direction of Townsend Scudder, Esq., Assignee,) the very valuable twelve lots and improvements on the 45th av., Grand Plain, and Central Park, between 58th and 59th sts., and known as the Knickerbocker Hotel Company property. Maps now ready. Sale positive, March 11.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—NOS. 170 AND 172 CENTRE ST., OPPOsite Earle's Hotel; rent singly or together at $1,250 and $1,500; size 35x63, with basements and vaults; elegant stores in the City. Apply to OGDEN & CLARK, 4 Co., Nos. 138 to 200 Lewis st., foot of 5th and 6th sts., East River.

SPLENDID CITY FACTORY PROPERTY TO Let, below 34th st., on 1st av., 200x100; six stories, abundance of steam, elevators, &c.; plenty of light, either the whole or in lots, to suit; for a number of years, on reasonable terms.
J. M. KOEHLER,
No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 4.

TO LET—FOR A LIGHT BUSINESS, THE FIRST floor over the bank, corner of 8th av. and 34th st.; finest location on the avenue. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th st., adjoining North River Savings Bank.

TO LET—A BUILDING FOR MANUFACTURING purposes, 25x108, with lot 40 feet deep, in Broome st., near Mott st.; possession immediately. Apply to E. D. BARKLEY, No. 340 West 23d st.

STORE TO LET IN BROADWAY BLOCK.—STORE No. 20 Vesey st., 25x100, and dry and light subcellar of No. 50 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. ARNAS, No. 50 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

AN ELEGANT STORE, 20x88, FINELY FRESCOed, on west side of Union square, near 17th st.; rent, $2,500; immediate possession; a rare chance.
HUTCHINGS & WILSON, No. 37 Union square.

DESK ROOM FOR A YOUNG LAWYER IN return for some assistance. Address in writing only, stating terms, Box 2,959 Post-office; existing conditions of vacancy, &c.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—TWO FIRST-CLASS FLOORS ON WEST side of Broadway, near Stewart's, for business purposes. HUTCHINSON & WILSON, No. 37 Union square.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., FIVE MINUTES from ferries, a large and strictly first-class three-story and high basement brown-stone-front dwelling, together with the grounds, containing six lots and a brick private stable. The place will be rented completely furnished or unfurnished during the owner's absence of two or three years in Europe, to a responsible and careful tenant at a very low rental, preservation of the property being the chief object in view. For further particulars call on or address
WM. MORGAN & SON,
No. 35 Broadway, Brooklyn.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE CORNER OF WASHington and Depeyster sts.—To let or for sale, possession on the 1st of April, the large buildings designed and erected for a young ladies' seminary, with all modern comforts and conveniences, and elegantly furnished in fine order and painted in fresco. Grounds large, fronting on three streets. It will be leased to a good, responsible tenant at a moderate rent, or will sell on very easy terms.
ALEXANDER G. BLACK,
S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.,
Between 38th and 39th sts.

TO LET.—AT BERGEN POINT, VIA CENTRAL Railroad of New-Jersey, fifty-two trains daily, half hour from New-York, a new house, finely located, all modern improvements, thirteen rooms, besides laundry, bath-room, &c.
Possession immediate if desired.
Most of the rent taken in board by two adults if agreeable. Address Post Office Box No. 5,556 New-York.

NO. 43 WEST 34TH ST.
To let, with board, a handsomely-furnished third-story front room; large closets attached; suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

A PLEASANTLY-FURNISHED FRONT room to let in a strictly private house, suitable for one or two gentlemen, at moderate terms. Call at No. 112 East 22d st., near 4th av.

BOARD, WITH HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, large, sunny, front room and communicating bedroom on second floor; also, other rooms; terms moderate; references. No. 41 West 16th st.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Desirable suite of apartments on parlor floor, with private table, on reasonable terms, in the pleasantly-located double-house, No. 45 5th av.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely-furnished back room on second floor; sun exposure; for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

ELEGANT SET OF ROOMS, WITH EXCELlent board, to a family or single gentlemen; no moving in May. No. 304 2d av., Stuyvesant square, 18th st.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, THIRD FLOOR, front and back; board if desired; small select family. No. 10 East 28th st., near 5th av.; terms reasonable; references.

MME. ROBINSON, FROM NEWPORT, R. I., CAN now give, at reasonable terms to reliable people, two bedrooms, parlor, and private table till May 1. No. 14 East 21st st., near 5th av.

FORTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 133 WEST.—Pleasant second-floor room, handsomely furnished, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; desirable location; house and board first class.

AT NO. 23 5TH AV.,
nicely-furnished parlor floor, bath, &c., attached, to let with first-class private table.

NO. 101 WEST 22D ST.—A FURNISHED FLOOR to let for housekeeping; also, single rooms, with or without board.

NO. 58 19TH ST., WEST.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, and one or two gentlemen, can have rooms and board at No. 58 West 19th st.; references.

A SECOND FLOOR FRONT ROOM, WITH first-class board; also other rooms. No. 180 West 46th st.

FOURTEENTH ST., WEST, NO. 253.—To let, with board, two small rooms, suitable for single gentlemen; reference required.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—A FLOOR THROUGH, elegantly furnished, with private table and attendance.

FIFTH AV., NO. 288.—TWO EXTRA LARGE, handsomely-furnished rooms, on second floor, to let, without board; first-class attendance.

TWO ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHED, AT NO. 234 4th av., corner 19th st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, SOUTHAMPTON, MASS. R—"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D.* 1852. Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.
ISAAC FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Assistant Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE
CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN
AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS, OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.
We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
And other Stocks and Bonds paying ten to twenty per cent., all strictly first-class, at the lowest market rates.
For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty twenty two years.

VERNAM & HOY
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 34 NEW ST.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Bond, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.
LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.
Blanks sent on application.

NOTICE.
Agreeably to the provisions contained in the trust mortgage deed of the Bur ington and Missouri River Railroad Company, sealed proposals, (indorsed "Proposals for Land Grant Bonds,") addressed to John N. Denison, Treasurer, Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, Boston, Mass., will be received until MONDAY, March 2, 1874, at noon, for the sale to the undersigned, for cash, of one hundred thousand dollars of the seven per cent. land mortgage bonds of said company.
J. W. BROOKS,
A. A. GRISWOLD,
ALPHEUS HARDY,
Trustees.
BOSTON, Feb. 14, 1874.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears' Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, Feb. 28.
JOHN DUFF, Vice President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1874.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, Jr.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic Mutual Insurance scrip wanted by
W. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of Feb. 21, and remain closed until March 5.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be drawn on March 14, 1874, certain numbers by lot for twenty-six of the first mortgage bonds issued by the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, to be purchased in accordance with the agreement entered into between said Company and the Central Trust Company of New-York.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25, 1874.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 33d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE STABLE No. 120 West 25th st., near 6th av.; six stalls and one box-stall; carriage-house 25x80 feet, with elevator and all improvements; will not be let for livery or club stable. Apply at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 1.

WANTED TO LEASE FROM MAY 1, NEXT—A private stable, between 34th and 45th sts., and 3d and 7th avs. Address, with terms and particulars, STABLE, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS, FIRST class, for a good second mortgage. Address PHYSICIAN, No. 440 West 23d st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 33d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING an elegant house in West 49th st., near 5th av., having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them the second floor, consisting of three elegant rooms, bath, &c., with private table, for a fair price for the fine accommodations offered. Address Box No. 2,703 Post Office; first-class references exchanged.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, WITHOUT board, handsomely-furnished rooms on second and third floors of house No. 122 West 12th st.; would rent an entire floor, with breakfast, to a desirable party; references required.

NO. 43 WEST 34TH ST.
To let, with board, a handsomely-furnished third-story front room; large closets attached; suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

A PLEASANTLY-FURNISHED FRONT room to let in a strictly private house, suitable for one or two gentlemen, at moderate terms. Call at No. 112 East 22d st., near 4th av.

BOARD, WITH HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, large, sunny, front room and communicating bedroom on second floor; also, other rooms; terms moderate; references. No. 41 West 16th st.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Desirable suite of apartments on parlor floor, with private table, on reasonable terms, in the pleasantly-located double-house, No. 45 5th av.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely-furnished back room on second floor; sun exposure; for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

ELEGANT SET OF ROOMS, WITH EXCELlent board, to a family or single gentlemen; no moving in May. No. 304 2d av., Stuyvesant square, 18th st.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, THIRD FLOOR, front and back; board if desired; small select family. No. 10 East 28th st., near 5th av.; terms reasonable; references.

MME. ROBINSON, FROM NEWPORT, R. I., CAN now give, at reasonable terms to reliable people, two bedrooms, parlor, and private table till May 1. No. 14 East 21st st., near 5th av.

FORTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 133 WEST.—Pleasant second-floor room, handsomely furnished, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; desirable location; house and board first class.

AT NO. 23 5TH AV.,
nicely-furnished parlor floor, bath, &c., attached, to let with first-class private table.

NO. 101 WEST 22D ST.—A FURNISHED FLOOR to let for housekeeping; also, single rooms, with or without board.

NO. 58 19TH ST., WEST.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, and one or two gentlemen, can have rooms and board at No. 58 West 19th st.; references.

A SECOND FLOOR FRONT ROOM, WITH first-class board; also other rooms. No. 180 West 46th st.

FOURTEENTH ST., WEST, NO. 253.—To let, with board, two small rooms, suitable for single gentlemen; reference required.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—A FLOOR THROUGH, elegantly furnished, with private table and attendance.

FIFTH AV., NO. 288.—TWO EXTRA LARGE, handsomely-furnished rooms, on second floor, to let, without board; first-class attendance.

TWO ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHED, AT NO. 234 4th av., corner 19th st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, SOUTHAMPTON, MASS. R—"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D.* 1852. Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.
ISAAC FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Assistant Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by
SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
In conformity to contracts between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company and the following companies, known as its branches, sealed proposals are invited to sell this Company the Eight Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of those Companies, of the amount of principal therein named, of each Company respectively, or any part thereof. Proposals to be opened March 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the lowest offers, not exceeding par and accrued interest, to be accepted, and the bidders notified:

American Central Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1878	$50,000
Peoria and Hannibal Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1878	20,000
Keokuk and St. Paul Railroad Company, eight per cent., due April 1, 1878	50,000
Carthage and Burlington Railroad Company, eight per cent., due May 1, 1879	30,000
Dixon, Peoria and Hannibal Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1879	40,000
Quincy and Warsaw Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1890	20,000
Illinois Grand Trunk Railroad Company, eight per cent., due Oct. 1, 1890	30,000
Ottawa, Oswego and Fox River Valley Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1900	40,000

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for Branch Bonds."
JOHN N. DENISON, Chairman of the Board.
BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1874.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
In conformity to contracts between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company and the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, sealed proposals are invited to sell this company four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or any part thereof, in the seven per cent. bonds of the last-named company, known as second series, convertible into stock at maturity, July 1, 1878; and one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, or any part thereof, in the eight per cent. bonds of the same company, known as third series, convertible into stock at maturity, July 1, 1878, or on any interest day, at the holders' option. Proposals to be opened March 2, at 12 o'clock noon; the lowest offers, not exceeding par and accrued interest, to be accepted, and the bidders notified.
Proposals (marked "Proposals for B. and M. Bonds") should be addressed to the undersigned.
JOHN N. DENISON,
BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1874. Chairman of the Board.

ELECTION NOTICE.
STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on TUESDAY, March 10, 1874. Poll opened at 12 M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

OFF

STREET-CLEANING.

CONTINUATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY.

CHARLICK'S SWORN TESTIMONY POSITIVELY CONTRADICTED—"AN OBLIGING SCOW" BELONGING TO THE CITY SINKS ON HIS PROPERTY.

The inquiry instituted by the Committee on Cities into the mismanagement of the Street-cleaning Bureau, were resumed yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Mr. Eastman presiding. The progress of the investigation has perceptibly increased the interest already felt in the subject, and the sessions of the committee are crowded daily by a host of contractors, politicians, office-holders, and a fair representation of the general public. THE TIMES has already published the defense of the department given under examination by Charlick and Thorne, but carefully thought over and carefully worded as it was, when exposed to stern fact in the hands of a searching yet unbiased interrogator it exhibits on the part of the Police Commissioners the most reckless indifference to the interests of the City. It will be remembered that in his testimony Charlick asserted that the dumping of City refuse on his property did not benefit it; that he was opposed to it altogether, and that to relieve the Commissioners from a dilemma in which they were placed in not having property on which to dump, very reluctantly he was obliged to give his consent. A strange contradiction was given yesterday, however, by Mr. Francis Pidgeon, a gentleman whom Mr. Charlick described as a capable and solvent contractor. Mr. Pidgeon made repeated offers to the Board of Police for this refuse to dump on his property at Newtown Creek, nearly opposite Charlick's, and considerably nearer to the City. The conveniences for dumping there were admitted to be far greater than those on Charlick's property, but the Commissioners declined to give him the refuse for $40,000, and deposited it gratuitously in Charlick's lots. To supplement their generosity, by one of those fortuitous accidents which have fallen to the lot of Charlick, a scow belonging to the City was sunk in such a position that it formed a complete bulk-head, and saved the Commissioners the expense of erecting one. It is true, as testified to by experts, that it could have been raised at an expense of $25, but no idea of the kind appears to have struck the department, and it still remains there, an "inconvenience," but an extremely profitable one to Mr. Charlick. Confirmatory evidence was given by other witnesses, and on the question of expense Mr. Joseph Pickard, who occupied a prominent position in the Street-cleaning Department, stated that the entire work could be done at $750,000 a year—less than half the amount now expended—and leave a comfortable income for the contractor. Respecting the utility and separation of garbage from general refuse, his testimony was strangely at variance with that of the advocates of the department, and an additional denial was thrown in in regard to the income to the City properly derivable from it. Thorne was recalled, but his testimony was a complete chapter of contradictions, and, altogether, it may be said that the evidence yesterday was the most damaging yet adduced against the Bureau of Street-Cleaning.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The first witness called was Elisha Seeley, Superintendent of carting for Hecker Bros. He said: The refuse of the flour mills of Hecker Bros. is carried away and dumped in the nearest dumping-ground. I keep horses and hire drivers who do it. At present we are dumping at the foot of Market street, but for the last eighteen months I have dumped at Rivington and Gouverneur streets. At present we are charged twenty cents a cart-load. Our cartmen have to buy tickets, and take them to each dump. These tickets are obtained from the men who have charge of the dump. The nature of our stuff is boiler-ashes mostly, but there is some refuse, the sweepings and accumulation of dirt around the mill. I don't object to paying, because I would not be allowed to dump if I did. The men on the dump do not aid me to do it, and it has all to be done by our own employes.

Francis Pidgeon, Jr., testified: I am a contractor in this City, and am now engaged in filling in what is known as the Union College property. In the year 1872 we used City filling given us by the old department. They applied to us for the privilege of dumping it there, and we gave the permission. In this contract the arrangement was we were to pay the expense of the unloading. My father drew the checks and I paid men. We simply threw the stuff overboard, and the expense was perhaps five and three-quarter cents per cubic yard.

Q.—That would be about the expense of taking it to sea and throwing it overboard? A.—No, Sir; on account of the towage to sea it would be greater, but otherwise it would be about the same. This dumping on our property in 1872 continued perhaps two months, when we told the authorities that if they desired to continue dumping there they should do it at their own expense. This went on for a short time afterward and then stopped.

Q.—Did you afterward make application to renew the dumping there in that place? A.—Yes, frequently. Previous to May, 1873, I did so. We applied a number of times to the Street-cleaning Bureau to ask them to resume this dumping, and we regarded it as a standing offer for them.

Q.—Do you remember the time they were dumping in Charlick's lots in 1873? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At that time they understood they might dump in your place? A.—Yes, Sir, and they went by our property in going to Charlick's.

Q.—What was the comparative expense of taking the scows to your property and taking them to Charlick's? A.—To put it on Charlick's it would cost from twenty cents to twenty-five cents, according to the way in which it was handled. Mr. Charlick put it at thirty-one cents, but that was too high. In our property it would be probably ten cents when it was wheeled or carted.

Q.—They knew, while they were incurring this expense, that they could have dumped it on your property at five and three-quarter cents a cubic yard? A.—Something about that. There was plenty of room to dispose of it by throwing it overboard.

Q.—Then in this way they disposed of it to Charlick at cost, from fifteen to twenty cents more a cubic yard than if they had accepted your offer? A.—From my estimate that would be about it. From my property to Charlick's there was a distance of perhaps half a mile.

Q.—Then in addition to going half mile further, there was the additional expense of unloading it and then re-loading to haul? A.—Yes, Sir. They dumped on this property I refer to, but I don't know whether it belonged to Charlick or the Long Island Railroad. I know Mr. Vincent King's property, and I don't think there was any more than 7,000 cubic feet deposited there.

Q.—Do you know of a scow being sunk over there in the neighborhood of Charlick's property? A.—Yes, sir; it was sunk on the west end.

Q.—Was it sunk in a place where it would be of value to Charlick's property? A.—I should think so, though Mr. Charlick's valuation may differ from mine; if I wanted to sink a scow to my advantage, I should sink it there.

Q.—Is that to Mr. Charlick's advantage? A.—I suppose it is to his benefit.

Q.—In what respect? A.—It appears to hold the filling up.

Q.—And answer the purpose of a bulk-head? A.—I think it makes a very good bulk-head; the scow was 75 feet long and the dock 16 feet wide on the top; it answers the purpose of a bulk-head, and extends from the outer bulk-head to the shore.

Q.—Is it not true that it is in a place where it supplies something that Charlick would have to build if it was not sunk there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Charlick had to build a bulk-head, would he build it in the place where the scow was sunk, or would he have to go in further? A.—He would not have to go in further; this scow holds in the filling.

Q.—If this scow had not been sunk, he would have to build something in its place? A.—I think he would.

Q.—What is the value of that scow, or what was its value as it lay in the water? A.—A new scow is worth from $2,500 to $3,500, and I suppose this scow was worth from $600 to $700, as far as I can judge. The Board of Health did not interfere with your filling in 1873, because we always disinfected the garbage. There was an offer made in 1873 to take all this filling, but my father knows all about it. I don't remember exactly when this scow was sunk there, but it was some time last Summer.

Q.—Did you hear that it was sunk through carelessness on the part of employes, or through inclemency weather? A.—I have heard a great many stories in regard to it. It is very curious that she sunk just where she was wanted. None of our scows are ever so obliging.

Q.—You come to your conclusion in regard to this scow by a process of reasoning—you mean to say that it seems strange to you that the scow would sink just where it was wanted unless it was done by design? A.—I should think it very curious that it should sink on that spot—very curious.

By Mr. Fish—Have you heard that it was owing to the weather? A.—There was no weather there to sink it. I have heard of other scows being sunk up there, but not where I mean wants to. I did not hear of any carelessness having been made in this case to cause the scow.

Q.—What is your judgment that it was sunk purposely or not? A.—I should not like to say that any man sunk a scow purposely.

Q.—We want to know if it is your judgment that the scow was sunk for a purpose? A.—I think she was sunk for the purpose of keeping in dirt. I think that from the fact that it does it.

Q.—How much would it cost to raise the scow? A.—About $25, and making allowance for its being filled, it would cost $20 or $25 more.

Francis Pidgeon, Sr., testified: I heard my son's testimony. He was the last witness.

Q.—And he has told us about the facilities that the City had for dumping on your property in the year 1873, when they were dumping for Charlick; will you state whether after that you made any offer to the Street-cleaning Bureau or Board of Police to furnish you with this stuff? A.—I don't know whether I did or not. I made the board acquainted with a standing offer that they might take at any time.

Q.—At the time they were filling in on Charlick's property did they know they could dump on your place? A.—I think they did.

Q.—How about the offer you made to the Street-cleaning Department? A.—I made them an offer of $30,000 to fill in a piece of property, and I afterward increased that offer to $40,000. That property is opposite Charlick's, and it is more convenient for unloading. We wanted it six feet above water-mark.

Q.—You offered $40,000 to do on your property what they were doing for nothing on Charlick's? A.—Yes, Sir. I wrote a letter to Mr. Gardner on the subject, and he told me he referred it to the board. On notification I appeared before the board. Mr. Smith and Mr. Charlick were present.

Q.—What took place when you went before the board? A.—The principal thing that I remember was that Mr. Charlick figured up the number of yards that would be required to be five millions, at an expense of some $200,000.

Q.—What was the reason for not accepting your offer? A.—Mr. Smith thought they might take it to Randall's Island and unload it by convict labor. That was one of the reasons. They neither declined my offer nor accepted it.

Q.—Mr. Charlick stated that they decided not to accept it, because, in the first place, you did not propose to pay until it was done, and there was a risk of your not being able to pay at all? A.—As far as that I will stultify him by his own mouth. In the board, as far as my ability to pay was concerned, I referred to Mr. Charlick as knowing my ability to pay, and he said that I was a perfectly responsible man. If Mr. Charlick made such a statement he said one thing at one time and another at another. Mr. Russell asked me at the time if I was prepared to give bonds, and I answered yes. I think it would require about 450,000 cubic yards to fill in that property, and making an estimate of five scow-loads a day it ought to be filled in in a year.

Q.—Then your offer was $40,000 better than giving it to Mr. Charlick? A.—Yes. These people don't fill in as economically and well as I would have done. I was prepared to let the City refuse be dumped on my property, and when I used see the boats go up the river to Charlick's I was always expecting they would give me a call. In my calculation I think I made allowance for shrinkage.

Q.—How much money do you suppose it would cost the Street-cleaning Department to put 450,000 cubic yards on your property? A.—They deputize so much I cannot tell. If I had it by contract I would put it all in for twenty cents. There is a great deal that would not cost that amount.

Q.—Then you offered $30,000 for filling in, did they offer to furnish the dirt, to pay all your bulk-head, provided you let it on shore at your own expense? A.—I think they did. I did not consider whether or not it would be a good investment on my part. I did not take into consideration the interests of the street-cleaning, but only those of myself. I don't think the sinkage of the stuff deposited on my property could be over a foot. It has sunk a little.

Mr. Fish—Are the men now employed in the street-cleaning a pretty good class of men? A.—Yes, but not such as I would employ. I don't believe anybody undertakes to say the streets are thoroughly cleaned now, or that they could be cleaned for about $750,000, but I am not an expert in that line. In my opinion that sum ought to be sufficient to cart the snow and ice off. I would take this contract I speak of, subject to the orders of the Board of Health, and if the Police Department desired to discontinue it at any time, I would be willing to pay what was adjudged just and right.

R. W. Adams testified: I made a contract with the City Street-cleaning Bureau to take all the rubbish, garbage, &c., at fifteen cents a yard, the measurement to be made in the scow, and he [illegible] to load it. It was made in July, 1872, and continued until the Fall of 1873. I sold the property, and another contract was made for $20 a scow-load.

Joseph Pickard testified: I was connected with the Street-cleaning Department in this City from July, 1865, until July, 1873. In June, 1872, I was under the Police Department as Deputy Superintendent, and held that potions until July, 1873. I know considerable about street-cleaning.

Q.—Will you state what you know concerning a contract between Mr. Brown, the former contractor, and Mr. Charlick, on the Long Island Railroad? A.—I made for Mr. Brown a contract with Mr. Charlick, to fill in his property with ashes and garbage we brought from the City for eighteen cents per cubic yard, measured in the scow. The property to be dumped on was at Newtown Creek. That contract was made on the 9th or 10th of July, 1870. Under that contract, I think, 44,000 or 45,000 yards were delivered.

Q.—You were to receive eighteen cents a cubic yard and unload and grade it? A.—Yes. We commenced filling in three days after we made the contract, and ended the 12th of July, and we continued to the 20th of August. On the 20th of August I made out a bill to Charlick for the number of yards then supplied, and on the 31st he paid the bill.

Q.—How much did he pay? A.—Over $2,600. Mr. Brown has the memorandum of the bill. I got it personally from Mr. Charlick. The next payment was made on the 20th of September, and the amount was $1,300 or $1,400. After that there was no further payment made. On the 5th of November we closed and finished with him, and we rendered a bill which has not since been paid. We commenced suit for it.

Q.—State the circumstances connected with the contract? A.—I went over to see Mr. Charlick and opened the matter to him, and a few days afterward I received a letter from his clerk, stating that he agreed to the terms proposed.

Q.—Mr. Charlick stated he never paid anything? A.—Under that contract he paid me two checks. In reference to the dumping on the Jersey dumps, Mr. Winans, the Superintendent, was always accustomed to receive payment for the private stuff deposited there, and Mr. Brown demanded that he receive half of it, and after some reluctance it was given him. The revenue from that averaged from $10,000 to $14,000.

Q.—Do you know whether any money went into the City Treasury after the Police Department took hold of it? A.—I know there was a trifle received, but I don't know whether it went into the Treasury.

Q.—What do you suppose was the revenue from the street garbage? A.—I think it was $15,000, and, if properly handled, it could be made yield a revenue of $30,000.

Q.—In regard to the matter deposited on the scows, might not certain substances—such as old bottles, glass, bones, rags, and the like—be separated from it and sold? A.—Yes.

Q.—In Brown's time was there an effort made to do this? And if so, what was it? A.—In December, 1871, I tried it, and it realized $150 a month. At times it averaged $400 a month.

Q.—Before the Police Commissioners took charge of the Department, there was realized from this source $2,400 for six months? A.—About that, for six or seven months.

Q.—In the year 1873 there were no receipts from this source? A.—No.

Q.—Does not that indicate a great lack of judgment, when Mr. Brown was able to realize from it $4,800 a year? A.—I think that much money might be realized.

Q.—Don't you think that the fact of the department getting no revenue from a source from which Mr. Brown derived some $2,400 in six or seven months, shows a want of skill and judgment? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is it skillful or economical management by the department, in your opinion? A.—No; I don't think it is.

Q.—If this thing were properly organized, don't you think more could be realized? A.—I think more could be realized from that source than Mr. Brown ever realized if properly managed.

Q.—What is the additional expense of separating the manure over and above the matters which you have described? A.—No expense at all. There is no additional expense in laying it on the dumping-ground, or in collecting it, if properly managed.

Q.—There was realized the sum of $15,000 for the collection and sale of manure by Mr. Brown, and the Police Department does not realize anything. Does not that show a lamentable want of skill, judgment, efficiency, or honesty? A.—One of these things.

Q.—What was the average of stuff that passed over the New-Jersey dumps in 1871? A.—About 60,000 or 70,000 loads.

Q.—Should it be less in 1873, considering the increasing size of the City? A.—It should not, if they allowed them to go. It should be as much.

Q.—What, in your opinion, is the cost of unloading scows, if they were taken down merely to Coney Island, say, and the stuff thrown into the sea? A.—I think, if properly systematized, it could be done for six or seven cents per cubic yard. I know it could be done for eight cents, and I believe it might be worked down to six or seven cents.

Q.—Therefore, as long as it was open to this department to dispose of the stuff at a cost of six or seven cents per cubic yard by throwing it into the sea, it was not economy on their part to place it on the property of Mr. Charlick at a cost of twenty-five or thirty cents? A.—Why, certainly. In the absence of sufficient payment for it, the best thing to do is to take it out to sea.

Q.—You should think, then, it would not be for the interest of the City, and that it would not be a good bargain to take it out to Mr. Charlick's property? A.—I should think it would not.

To Mr. Bigelin—It would take about six or seven cents to get it out to sea. Taking all things into consideration, the unloading at sea and the freighting by the steam-boat, it would cost about thirteen or fourteen cents.

Gen. Barlow—That expense of freighting would exist in any case, would it not? A.—It would.

Q.—The difference of haul would be very little? A.—Very little. There might, however, be some danger of losing the scows out at sea, although I never heard of one having been lost.

Q.—What is your judgment as to the number of cubic yards of ashes, garbage, and stuff of all kinds, which a proper sweeping of the City would produce in a year? A.—It ought to be removed in 850,000 loads, if they are full loads. A load ought not to be less than a cubic yard.

Q.—In your judgment would 850,000 cubic yards cover everything? A.—It would cover everything.

Q.—The returns of the Street Department for 1873 shows that in that year there was carried away 1,148,430 loads. Now, each of these loads ought to contain a cubic yard? A.—There is not that amount of cubic yards to remove.

Q.—If the inspector says he removed that number of cubic yards it is more than 2,000 beyond what, in your judgment, is in the City? A.—More than that.

Q.—Now, the City was not kept thoroughly clean in 1873? A.—It was not. Clean is a very indefinite term.

Q.—How do you account for the fact that these returns show that they carried away between 2,000 and 3,000 more than if they carried the whole of it? A.—I cannot account for it, unless that they took small loads. They may have had too many carts on, and made out a day's work.

Q.—It is the inspector's duty, is it not, to see that each load contains not less than a cubic yard? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then in permitting the carts to go away with less, is he not committing a fraud against the City? A.—It is a dereliction of duty.

Q.—Is it not defrauding the City. A.—He may not intend to defraud the City.

Q.—According to the estimate you made, the City has paid for from 2,000 to 3,000 loads—that is, loads of a cubic yard each—more than have been carried away? A.—Yes.

Q.—The most accurate measurement is made on the scows? A.—Yes.

Q.—How much did Mr. Brown receive for the past four years under his contract? A.—From July 1, 1865, to July 1, 1869, Whiting & Brown received $478,009 a year.

Q.—Mr. Brown made a profit out of that? A.—He did.

Q.—About how much a year? A.—I should rather not say, as that would be going into Mr. Brown's private affairs.

The Chairman—How much could you have made out of it? A.—I could have made $70,000 a year, and kept the streets in the same condition.

Gen. Barlow—By a million dollars appropriation they ought to be kept as clean as Brown kept them? A.—They ought to be kept four times as clean.

Q.—In 1873 they got $1,463,000. It is commonly said that it was a million, but it is nearly a million and a half. Therefore, your computation about four times as clean would be more. A.—Yes.

Q.—Were the streets in 1873 four times as clean as when Mr. Brown had the contract? A.—They were not.

The Chairman—Were they as clean? A.—They were, I think, a little cleaner, but nothing like what the appropriation of money would warrant.

Gen. Barlow—What is a scow-trimmer? A.—He is employed to trim the manure on the scows, to keep it even and prevent it falling over to either side.

Q.—Could you not employ the trimmers to pick out the bones, rags, and so forth? A.—I have used them in that way.

Q.—What would be a fair pay per day to the trimmers for that purpose? A.—I have paid fifty cents a day to some of them, others I have got for nothing.

Q.—What do they get a day now? A.—They used to pay them $15 a week.

Q.—As the City does not get anything from the pickings, is it not to be inferred that the trimmers get it? A.—Yes.

Q.—Assuming that the trimmers get it, is not two and a half dollars a day an exorbitant sum to pay them? A.—If they got the pickings it is too much.

The Chairman—What, in your judgment, is the cause of the indifferent condition of the street cleaning? A.—In my judgment there is no department in the City can clean the streets economically. A private contractor can when guarded by a proper contract. There is no incentive to economy in the departments; the atmosphere which surrounds them is not favorable to it. They are too much under political influence, and they do not get the best men, while competent men are put away to make place for others who are inefficient or less competent. I do not say, however, that this is always the case.

Q.—Do you know of any competent man who has been relieved, and another put in his place who was not so competent? A.—Yes, I do.

Q.—Can you give names? A.—Yes, but I would rather not, if I may be excused.

Q.—You know it is a fact? A.—I know it is a fact.

Q.—If you had the street-cleaning to do by private contract, would you give $2 50 a day to the trimmers? A.—Yes, I would give them that under any circumstances, or give them an equivalent.

Gen. Barlow—What ought it cost a mile for sweeping the dirt together, exclusive of carting it away? A.—It would cost from $10 to $15 a mile. It depends upon how often the streets are swept.

Q.—Have you any general suggestions pertinent to this subject? A.—The system in regard to actual performance is very good, if it was scrutinized and looked after. The men employed have not sufficient interest in the City to look after it thoroughly. In my opinion it would be better done by a contractor having a direct interest in it.

The Chairman—Do you think it would be better for the Police Department to make contracts? A.—I believe it would.

Q.—Do you think the streets are cleaned in a proper manner, and so as to afford protection to the health of the City? A.—I don't think they have been so cleaned since the Police Commissioners took charge of them in the beginning. The streets should be thoroughly cleaned twice a week.

Q.—Why is more money not taken, in your judgment, to keep the streets under the management you speak of? A.—Under proper management, all the ashes, garbage, and so forth might be removed, the streets cleaned twice a week, the important avenues three times, and Broadway five times, for $900,000.

Q.—How much more would it take to cast the snow out of the main streets? A.—This Winter it would not cost more than $70,000, perhaps $50,000 or $60,000. Last Winter it would cost about $150,000. A million dollars would do everything.

To Mr. Fish—If I had the contract, I would get $30,000 a year from the sale of rags, bottles, and the like. The amount which might be derived from the garbage and ashes would depend in a great measure on the scientific handling which they received.

Mr. John T. Robinson was the next witness examined. In answer to Mr. Barlow, he said that he is the Superintendent of Mr. A. T. Stewart's down-town establishment, corner of Chambers street. He had a conversation with Capt. Thorne in May last relative to the removal of a large quantity of rubbish which had accumulated in a building in Lispenard street. Capt. Thorne told him not to pay one cent for the removal of the stuff, but, when about to leave, said it was possible that he might have to pay something for the privilege of dumping it. Inasmuch as the department did not own a dumping-ground on the North River, and it would be too far to remove it to their dumping-ground on the East River. He therefore might have to pay something to the owner of the scows at the North River dumping-ground. He agreed to make no charge. Capt. Thorne thought he might consider right. The house subsequently paid a bill of $50 50 to a collector named Louis Corduran. After that they took away the ashes of the boiler of the Chamber street house three times a week, the average being eight loads a week. The bills for dumping were all paid to this collector.

David Andrews, Delivery Clerk at the up-town establishment of Mr. Stewart, deposed that he employed a private carrier named Mooney to take away the refuse from that establishment, and paid him seventy-five cents a load. The arrangement had been left in his hands. Twenty cents of the seventy-five were put down to cover the expense of dumping. He did not apply to Capt. Thorne, or to the department, to have the stuff removed.

Martin Day, a carter, was examined, and deposed that he had dumped refuse at the end of Rivington street, in 1872, where he paid twenty cents a load. When he went there he paid cash. He had also dumped at Gouverneur street, where he paid in tickets. In July, August, and September of 1873 he took the refuse to a private dumping-ground, where it cost fifteen cents per load.

Patrick Boyce, a private carter, testified that he had dumped at Laight street since the entire dumping-ground, part of which had belonged to a Mr. Allen, came into the possession of the Commissioners. He had dumped there no later than the day previous.

George Rice testified that he was a dumping inspector when the Police Department took charge of the street-cleaning. He commenced on the 13th September, 1873, and for the first three weeks was stationed at Gouverneur street. He was subsequently transferred to the Laight street dumping-ground. The dumping-ground belonged to the City, but the New-Jersey scows used to go there. He had sold tickets while there for the privilege of dumping. He had no instructions from the Superintendent. He returned the money he received for the tickets to Corduan, the collector. The City scows went to Gouverneur street during the time he was there. He took about twenty loads on the City scows during that time. He charged for the dumping of them. He asked a clerk named McCorkell what he should do with the money, and he told him that he need not mind returning it. He kept the money, which amounted to between $3 or $4. The orders from the office were that he should not receive any private stuff, but he took it from those people, as some of them had come a long way. He did not report to headquarters that he had received the money. He would swear, he said, that it did not amount to $10. It was not more than between $3 and $4. He did not believe that he was defrauding the City by keeping the money.

Mr. Norman A. Beach testified that he was an accountant for the last twenty years, and was part of the time engaged in the Controller's office. Gen. Barlow then handed him several documents containing abstracts of the reports of Inspectors of Dumps, and of the movement of scows, as taken from the books of the Street-cleaning Department, and asked him if these abstracts were correct, to which he replied in the affirmative; he also testified to the correctness of abstracts made from the books of the department as to the expense for sweeping the streets for each month during the past year; also, the expense of cartage, and the cost of removing the snow for the months of January and February, in 1873. The amount charged for removing the snow for the month of December, 1872, with the particulars of the cost for removing ashes from June 10, 1873, as copied from the minutes of the department, were also sworn to as being correct. These reports contained a complete statement of the amount of ashes and garbage collected in the streets and removed to the dumps, with the quantity distributed to the various dumping grounds.

Gen. Barlow—All these are the figures of the department as taken from the books there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. George Marden, clerk for John A. Brown, was then called and examined. He stated that Mr. Brown was a contractor, and employed a good many carts. He said he did not know much about the dumping of private stuff as Mr. Brown had very little to do in that way. He knew James Jackson in the Eighth Ward to dump private stuff, and also Mr. Mernbsck. The former used to dump at Laight street, but he did not know any private cartmen who dumped higher up-town.

Mr. John Dusserberry testified that he had been in the service of the Street-cleaning Bureau as Inspector of Dumps from September, 1873, to the latter part of August, 1873, and that he was stationed at Rivington street and at Gouverneur street. He was at Rivington street nearly five months, from September to about the middle of January.

Gen. Barlow—While you were at Rivington street was there any private stuff dumped there? A.—Certainly, Sir.

Gen. Barlow—Did you collect anything for it? A.—When any one came there I asked if he had an order from the department, and most of those who came there produced orders.

Gen. Barlow—What was the form of that order? A.—It read: "Please allow such a person to dump."

Gen. Barlow—By whom were those orders signed? A.—I forget whether the permit was signed by Capt. Thorne or by Mr. Pickard. For every load they dumped they gave me a ticket, and I kept the permits I received. Every week I returned the tickets to the Police Department.

Q.—Do you know what they did with them there? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you ever receive any money yourself? A.—I often collected twenty-five cents, but never returned any little cash I got in this way.

Q.—How much money did you receive, as distinct from tickets? A.—Not a great deal; it might be $8 or $10. I only took now and then a few loads that I had room for.

Q.—How much a load did you charge? A.—Sometimes eight, ten, twelve, and fifteen cents a load; it depended on what the stuff was.

Q.—What did you suppose the tickets you received from the department represented in money for each load? A.—I did not suppose anything; they might represent about twenty cents a load.

Q.—How many loads did you sell Capt. Cole? A.—I think he got a few dozen loads, but I never collected anything from him. I had no order to do so. By loads I mean schooner loads, but cannot say how much they would hold.

Q.—But you did collect from other people? A.—Yes, Sir.

Witness also stated that the manure was generally sold in the Fall, and that the schooners he saw loaded would hold about 120 tons, but he could not say how much was delivered between the 1st of September and the 1st of December. He also stated that he gave the money received by him for the department to Mr. Pickard.

Mr. Pickard was next examined.

Q.—Mr. Dusenbury states that he handed you some money in an envelope. Did you open that envelope? A.—I either opened it myself or saw it opened. The amount, I think, was not more than $50 or $60. It was given in payment for one schooner-load.

Q.—What time was that? A.—I believe in the Fall of 1872, but do not think it was for Cole's schooner.

Q.—You have a great deal of experience in the street-cleaning business. How many men would it take to clean Broadway from the Battery to Twenty-third street? A.—About twenty-one men.

Q.—Would you undertake to do it for the cost of twenty-one men at $1 75 per day? A.—I think it could be swept for that sum by doing it at night.

Q.—How much would it take to cart the stuff away? A.—About $8 or $10—no, not so much, about $5 or $6.

Q.—It could be swept then, you think, for about $50? A.—Yes, Sir.

Capt. Thorne here asked how much it would cost to clean it last week, to which Mr. Pickard replied that he could not tell. It depended altogether upon the amount of stuff on the streets, and if there was not more than twenty-five loads it could be taken away for $5.

Gen. Barlow—Capt. Thorne says it cost $34 for cartage.

Capt. Thorne—This was for taking away the accumulation of one month. I put six carts on to it, and they worked all day.

Capt. Thorne was then sworn, and in many essential points his statements were at variance with his evidence on previous occasions.

Gen. Barlow—About how many loads did you remove with the six carts from the street? A.—That I could not say.

Q.—What was it for labor? A.—Three hours' labor for forty-two men. That would be about twelve men or $21, and about $20 for carts. This was for a block in twenty-fourth street which is about 800 feet long. Broadway and Fifth avenue was cleaned last week of the snow. We used on Feb. 25 fifty-seven gang-men, 637 laborers, and 837 carts. Our usual number of carts is about 450; the total time of the cart-men was 939 days. I estimat that it would cost about £15,000 to cart away th amount of those two streets.

Q.—When you commenced to dump on Mr. Charlick's property it is clear you increased the number of carts? A.—We increased the number in this way: we took over there some twenty-five carts.

Q.—You had to have this extra number when you commenced on Mr. Charlick's property? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Captain, you state that the reason why you went over to Mr. Charlick's property was because you had been driven off from the dumping in the City by complaints of the neighborhood of the City, and prevented from dumping at sea, and therefore there was no other place to go? A.—At the time I went there they had stopped us up town, and the difficulties in going to sea would embarrass us in getting our scows loaded, and the Pilot Commissioners were finding fault with our dumping in the harbor, and they also stopped us in Westchester.

Q.—You could not dump with Mr. Duryee? A.—The dock Mr. Duryee had building was not completed, and in consequence of throwing the stuff in we were thrown off his neighbor's property.

Q.—The reason therefore why you took it over to Mr. Charlick's was because of this trouble with the Board of Health? A.—That was the reason.

Q.—Do you not know, Mr. Thorne, that all the time you were taking this stuff over to Mr. Charlick you were disposing of it to Mr. Duryea and to Ninety-sixth street? A.—No, I was not.

Q.—Well, then, you know nothing about the movement of your scows. Now I have here made up from your own returns a list of what you sent to Mr. Duryea. What explanation can you give of this matter? A.—There is one thing to be considered. Mr. Duryea's property could not take all we had.

Gen. Barlow—I find that in the month of August you delivered 6,930 loads, and in September 7,173 loads, on Mr. Duryea's property, and yet you tell me that all this time you could not take it anywhere but to Mr. Charlick's property? A.—I may have said so, but it was no intention of mine. The only object I had was to see that the facilities were sufficient for getting my rid of all the stuff.

Q.—You stated that the reason you dumped on Mr. Charlick's property was because you could not go anywhere else. Now I want to know what you mean by saying that you went there because you could not go anywhere else? A.—I mean that I had to go for the purpose of clearing my scows; that was the reason. I might have made a mistake. I am not supposed to carry all the books and papers in my head.

Q.—And you state that you were, all through the months of June, July, and August, delivering large quantities on Mr. Duryea's property in spite of the fact that his docks were out of order? A.—I cannot say positively whether I said that.

Mr. Thorne's previous testimony was here read, when it appeared that his answer, in reply to the question why he commenced to dump on Mr. Charlick's property, was because he had nowhere else to dump.

Capt. Thorne said this showed that he was doing all he could to get rid of the stuff, and that he did not send it all to Mr. Charlick's place.

Gen. Barlow—While it did show that you had other places to go, what amount did Mr. Andrews agree to take? Did he not agree to take all the stuff you could send up there? A.—He agreed to take three scow-loads a day.

Q.—And he agreed to take it on the same terms as the New-Jersey Company? A.—I was to unload it and he was to cart it away.

Q.—And that was a better contract than Mr. Charlick's? A.—Well, it was.

Q.—You had also a contract to deliver stuff in Harlem. How were you delivering it there while you were delivering to Mr. Charlick? A.—I was delivering to Andrews.

Q.—You say that you were driven out of the City. Now it appears that in June, July, August, September, and October you were delivering large quantities in other places at much less expense, and yet you said you thought it a blessing to be allowed to dump on Mr. Charlick's property. What is your explanation of this? A.—Well, it means that I was doing all I could to get rid of the stuff; I delivered it there because it was the most convenient place, and it was left at my discretion where it should go.

Gen. Barlow then submitted Capt. Thorne to a sharp cross-examination, in the course of which he showed the greatest incapacity to form any judgments as to what the interests of the department were in respect to the disposal of the stuff. The only estimate he kept of the cost of unloading the scows, he said, was to employ all the hands necessary, and when the pay-rolls came in to pay them. He said in reply to a question as to the difference in the cost of unloading at any of the dumping grounds. In reply to the question as to what the cost of delivering the stuff on Charlick's property was, the only answer he would give was that the books would show it. He did not know whether it cost twenty-five cents a yard or $1 to unload it there.

Gen. Barlow—Now, if the average cost of unloading on Mr. Charlick's property is twenty-five cents, and the cost of unloading in the bay is five cents, then it was not for the interest of the City to go to Mr. Charlick's!

Capt. Thorne—I am not working this case at all; it is for the committee to decide that.

Q.—Are you sufficiently competent to tell whether it would be cheaper to take it down the bay. A.—I have no opinion about it. I would take it to the nearest place, without any reference to the cost.

The difference in the method of computing the number of cubic yards of stuff when the City had to pay for it and the difference in the returns made when the City sold it was then gone into at much length, when it appeared that in Mr. Duryea's account alone for 1873 it would amount to 88,000. But Capt. Thorne manifested the utmost indifference in his evidence as to whether the calculations were correct or not, nor did he consider it any part of his business to see that this balance should be paid to the department. Gen. Barlow then called his attention to the fact that in the month of March, 1873, the cost of removing a load of stuff from the streets was 86 cents; in April, 34 cents; in May, 59 cents; in June, 84 cents; in July, 96 cents; in August, 85 cents; in September, $1 14; in October, $1 11; in November, 66 cents; and in December, 36 cents—and then asked Capt. Thorne how he could account for this vast difference, but he could only reply that the books would tell why it was so.

The session was adjourned.

THE BROOKLYN COMMITTEE OF FIFTY.

The Committee of Fifty met last evening, and after the transaction of some routine business appointed a committee of three to confer with the two political parties with regard to the Aldermanship of the Sixth Ward, made vacant by the appointment of Alderman Rodman as District Attorney of Kings County. A committee of three was appointed to urge the amendments to the charter prepared by the Committee of Fifty, and at present before the Legislature. Resolutions complimentary to Mayor Hunter for his efforts in the cause of reform were passed, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE WINSHIP BANKRUPTCY CASE.

The creditors of Edward K. Winship met yesterday in the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy. No further application for a postponement of the first meeting of creditors having been made, the election of an assignee was proceeded with. Theodore F. C. Demarest, lawyer, No. 150 Nassau street, was elected assignee by a large majority.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Marshal Conklin issued 165 licenses and received $322 25 last week.

The rite of confirmation will be administered this evening at 7:30 in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Third avenue and Thirty-ninth street, by Right Rev. Bishop Potter.

Rev. David Mitchell, Pastor of Canal Street Presbyterian Church, of this City, has received a unanimous call from the Calvin Presbyterian Church, St. John, N. B.

Yesterday evening the Washington Lodge, No. 19, celebrated their twelfth anniversary in Robinson Hall, East Sixteenth street, between Fifth avenue and Union square, by a banquet and sociable.

The German Relief Association for the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards, during the past month, expended the sum of $1,388 in aid of the unemployed poor in those districts. The collections amounted to $791.

At the Court of Special Sessions yesterday Henry C. Whittle, charged with a deadly assault on John Gilfillan, an old man, was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

Prof. Etienne Lambert will deliver a lecture on the "Art of Speaking French Fluently" to-morrow at 11 A. M., opposite Booth's Theatre. A new French class will be then formed.

Last night's Cooper Union free lecture was delivered by Dr. R. W. Raymond before a large and interested audience, the subject being "The Lesson of the Vienna Exposition."

Controller Green, Dexter A. Hawkins, Commissioner Laimbeer, Samuel B. Ruggles, and Mr. Beers, of the Counsel of Political Reform, had interviews with Mayor Havemeyer yesterday.

The annual Purim reception of the lady managers of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews will be held to-day and to-morrow from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. at No. 822 Lexington avenue, corner of Sixty-third street.

The hearing of the Hardin will case was continued yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. The day was occupied in the examination of witnesses to prove the identity of Robert Walker, the alleged husband of Mrs. Hardin.

Hon. John H. Williams, who was formerly President of the Board of Excise Commissioners, died of apoplexy, at his residence, No. 131 East One Hundred and Eleventh street, Harlem, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The funeral will take place on Monday.

It was recently noticed that John Chatelan, of No. 122 Fulton street, was arrested on a charge of having purchased stolen cigars. Since his arrest he has had an examination before Justice Bixby, and a full investigation resulted in his prompt exoneration and discharge.

In the suit of Charles Guidet against The Mayor, &c., to recover pay for paving, and which was decided against the plaintiff by the Superior Court, General Term, the same court has now decided adversely on a motion on behalf of plaintiff for a reargument of the appeal.

John Sullivan, aged thirty, having no home, while passing through Liberty street, near Washington, yesterday afternoon, was assaulted by Edward Buckley, who left the man in a dying condition, a severe wound. Sullivan was taken to Park Hospital, and Buckley was arrested.

The stenographers in the celebrated case of Bowen against Chase, tried recently in the Circuit Court of the United States, have obtained a judgment against Gideon J. Tucker for his half of the expense of reporting the case, amounting to $1,200. The claim was contested on the ground of overcharges.

The annual meeting of the Nursery and Child's Hospital will be